

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 14 OCT., 1904.

THE WAR.

THE “Japan Daily Mail” explains that the real reason why the great Japanese victory won six weeks ago at Liaoyang did not have such far-reaching consequences as was expected was, that it was fought a fortnight earlier than Marshal Oyama intended. The rapid receipt of reinforcements by General Kuropatkin obliged the Japanese to strike before all their own reinforcements had arrived, and the Russians defended their positions with such tenacity that Marshal Oyama had to put every man he had in the fighting line. Even then General Kuroki, on the Japanese right, was so outnumbered through General Kuropatkin, in his fear of being outflanked, sending a very large force to his left, that but for the Japanese General having under him what Captain Lionel James and other authorities describe as “the finest infantry in the world,” a very serious disaster might have happened. As it turned out, the Japanese did gain a complete victory, but the troops were inevitably so exhausted after some ten days’ and nights’ fighting, that they could not turn the Russian defeat into a rout. The capture

of Liaoyang with all that it implies was not enough, for to make their communications safe for the winter, they must have Mukden. Their reinforcements and supplies come to Liaoyang by three routes; from Newchwang by river and road; from Dalny by rail; and from Antung on the Yalu by the light Decauville railway that the Japanese have been laying, and which had reached the Motienling Pass some little time ago. At the Yalu this railway connects with the Seoul-Wiju railway that is being hurried on, and this in turn with the Seoul-Fusan railway, so that before long the Japanese will have unbroken railway communication from the shore of the Tsushima Strait to Liaoyang. With the Japanese at Liaoyang for the winter and the Russians at Mukden, this railway would be constantly in danger of Russian raids, and for this reason alone the Japanese must have Mukden this year.

Marshal Oyama has been heavily reinforced since the Liaoyang battle, but instead of attacking Mukden directly, and giving the Russians again the advantage of fighting behind their defences in the construction of which they are incomparably proficient, and the capture of which involves the attacking force in such heavy losses, the Marshal evidently determined to take advantage of General Kuropatkin’s desire to take the offensive, relying on the superior quality of the troops lately received by him from Europe. Doubtless this course has been urged on him from St. Petersburg. The Marshal made his dispositions accordingly. He called in General Kuroki whom the experience of Liaoyang showed to be too far to the right, and he instructed his outposts to fall back, the result being the news first telegraphed to St. Petersburg from Mukden that the Japanese were being repulsed all along the line. It is probably going too far to say that Marshal Oyama dug a pit for General Kuropatkin into which the latter has confidently walked, but this is the effect of his strategy. The full extent of the victory that he has gained is not yet known, but his troops have already captured a large number of guns and prisoners, and there are many indications that this time the Russian retreat will be much more

serious for them than the retreat from Liaoyang was. At the beginning of September it was hoped that General Kuroki would be able to cut off the Russian left, and he was very nearly cut off himself; this, time General Kuropatkin detached a force to cut off the Japanese right, and it is anxiously feared at St. Petersburg that this Russian force has been cut off in its turn, the detachment including General Mischenko's cosacks, who are reported to take no prisoners, and are in turn treated with scant consideration by the Japanese, who are accustomed, as admitted by the Russians themselves, to be most humane in their treatment of all the wounded and their prisoners.

To understand General Kuropatkin's unfortunate adoption of the offensive, we must suppose that he was cognisant of the determination of the Japanese to be in possession of Mukden by the end of the present month, and determined to be beforehand with them. We notice that some of the correspondents predict that campaigning in the winter will be congenial to the Russians, who are supposed all to come from an arctic climate, and very trying to the Japanese who are denizens of a warmer region. Better informed writers tell us that exactly the opposite is the truth; and those who think that the Japanese soldier cannot face the Manchurian winter must have very short memories, or have never read the tale of the Manchurian campaign in the winter of 1894-95.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 3rd ultimo, ex str. Ulysses arrived here on Monday, the 10th instant.

The English mail of the 9th of September arrived here on Tuesday, the 11th instant, per P. & O. S. Coromandel.

The Canadian Pacific mail of the 19th of September arrived here to-day per R. M. S. Tartar.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

THE NEW COMMANDER-
IN-CHIEF IN COREA.

Tokio, 7th October.

General Hasegawa leaves Tokio to-day for Corea—Our own correspondent.

OPERATIONS NEAR MUKDEN.

Tokio, 7th October.

The Japanese have already occupied the heights of Sanhuaihsishan (520 feet) directly south of Mukden and not far from the Yentai branch line of railway.—Our own correspondent.

London, 7th October.

General Sakharoff reports that all was quiet on the 4th inst., except scouting skirmishes four miles from the Yentai coal-mine.

There has been a sharp fight in the vicinity of Hunlipu station, wherein a Japanese squadron and four companies of infantry were engaged. The Japanese losses were considerable.—Exclusive service.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him last Friday morning:—

Tokio, 7th October.

According to the telegram which arrived at the headquarters at Tokio on the 7th of October, the situation of the enemy in front of Liaoyang is as follows:

On the 4th of October a certain number of the enemy attacked our advanced posts at Aiyangpienmen, Pingtaitse, on the Mukden road, and on the left bank of the river Hun, but all were repulsed by us. A certain body of the enemy were found dressed in Chinese clothes. Of the enemy at Changtan on the right bank of the River Hun, only part appear to be remaining, the enemy generally having retreated towards the north as none were found in the vicinity of Tongtaitse.

Tokio, 8th October.

The enemy's forces south of the Hun river are increasing, and it is not improbable that we shall hear of a counter attack within a few days.—Our own correspondent.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that no official news is obtainable as to the Russian advance, but a private telegram announces the occupation of Peniaputse, from which the Japanese were outmanoeuvred, the fighting apparently not having been serious.—Reuter.

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

Tokio, 7th October.

There is a growing belief that the war will last a long time. There will be no ground for surprise if it should continue for two years or more.—Our own correspondent.

PROVIDING FOR ONE OF THE INCOMPETENTS.

London via Bombay, 7th October.

General Orloff has received an appointment on the General Staff at St. Petersburg.—Reuter.

THE AUSTRALIAN SQUADRON ON THE LOOK-OUT.

London via Bombay, 7th October.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne wires that the Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief, Australia, has ordered the sloop Cadmus, 1,070 tons, and the cruiser Pylades, 1,420 tons, to Torres Straits, where some Russian cruisers are reported to have been seen.—Reuter.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Tokio, 8th October.

A printed Bulletin has been issued covering the operations at Port Arthur from the 26th of May to the 4th of August.—Our own correspondent.

BOMBARDING THE HARBOUR.

Tokio, 8th October.

The Japanese fire continues to harass the men-of-war in Port Arthur. Four battleships and cruisers have been badly damaged, and it is believed that they will not be able to issue again from the harbour.—Our own correspondent.

NEWS FROM VLADIVOSTOCK.

London via Bombay, 8th October.

Reuter's correspondent at Tsingtao wires that a German steamer has returned after running the blockade at Vladivostock. She reports that steamers are constantly reaching Vladivostock, that the city is heavily fortified, and the harbour mined.—Reuter.

* * As far as we know, no blockade of Vladivostock has been proclaimed.—Ed.

FUNDS FOR THE WAR.

London, 8th October.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Washington says that it is understood that Japan will attempt to negotiate a large loan in the United States shortly after the New Year.

Russia is also endeavouring to persuade some financiers to float a large loan, but hitherto unsuccessfully.—Exclusive service.

THE CIRCUM-BAIKAL RAILWAY.

London, 8th October.

The Circum-Baikal railway is open only for construction and goods trains.—Exclusive service.

THE POSSIBILITY OF MEDIATION.

London via Bombay, 8th October.

Lord Lansdowne, replying to a correspondent, says that neither of the belligerents having expressed a desire for mediation, H.M. Government does not consider that it could advantageously appeal to Russia or Japan to desist from hostilities.—Reuter.

THE COMMERCE-WORRIER RETURNING.

London via Bombay, 8th October.

The Volunteer Fleeter Smolensk has reached Havre and is coaling.—*Reuter.*

THE PACIFICATION OF NORTH-EAST COREA.

Tokio, 10th October.

The Japanese headquarters at Seoul has proclaimed a military administration in Hamgyong province, where engagements between scouts have been frequent, and there is much uneasiness among the people.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE PAUSE IN THE LAND OPERATIONS.

Tokio, 10th October.

Forty-three transports will be released at the end of this month.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE PRUSSIAN PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

Tokio, 10th October.

Prince Karl Anton von Hohenzollern is suffering from a cold, and his departure from Tokio has been postponed.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

The Prince leaves Tokio to-morrow evening.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE CHANGE OF CONTROL AT NEWCHWANG.

Tokio, 10th October.

The Civil Administration Office was transferred to the Japanese on Saturday by the French Deputy-Consul, and will be occupied by the Japanese Military Administration.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN TO HIS PEOPLE.

Tokio, 10th October.

The Premier, Count Katsura, had an audience this forenoon of the Emperor, who has granted the following rescript to the nation:—

"Since the outbreak of hostilities our army and navy have ably displayed their loyalty and bravery, the functionaries and people with minds united complying with our instructions.

"Hitherto we have steadily advanced step by step, nevertheless there is still a far prospect before us, and I earnestly hope that with the sincerest efforts for the public service we shall realise our final object."

The rescript is most opportune, and agrees with the united determination of the nation which has been already fully shown.—*Our own correspondent.*

BARON ITO'S ORGAN.

Tokio, 10th October.

The "Nichi Nichi" has been transferred to the protection of Mr.

Kato, ex-Minister to London, and will probably become an Opposition paper.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE BALTIC FLEET AGAIN.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

The Czar, Czarina, and Czarevitch have arrived at Revel.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The Czar spent two hours at Revel inspecting the Baltic squadron.—*Reuter.*

12th October.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that the Baltic Squadron of forty-two ships has sailed from Revel for Libau.—*Reuter.*

GENERAL KUROPATKIN TO HIS TROOPS.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

General Kuropatkin, in a general order to his troops, justifies his retreat to Mukden on the ground of the insufficiency of his strength, and announces that their Emperor is inflexibly determined to conquer, and is sending adequate reinforcements.

He intimates that the time is approaching to assume the offensive.—*Reuter.*

11th October.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg wires that General Kuropatkin's proclamation was only generally known to-day.

The papers have enthusiastic leading articles, quoting the most striking passages, eulogising General Kuropatkin, and anticipating a speedy Russian triumph.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The effect produced at St. Petersburg by General Kuropatkin's proclamation (in which he announced that the Czar was inflexibly determined to conquer and was sending adequate reinforcements) is twofold.

The public is undoubtedly dazzled by Kuropatkin's words, and confident in his ability to crush the Japanese.

The Government and military circles anticipate a favourable issue to the advance of the army, but a feeling of great nervous tension is observable.

It is presumed that Kuropatkin has now fifty thousand more men than he had at Liaoyang.—*Reuter.*

STEAM COAL FOR THE BELLIGERENTS.

London, 10th October.

Russia and Japan continue to take large quantities of steamer coal for their men-of-war, 150,000 tons being shipped monthly from Cardiff, considerable shipments being also made from Newport and other ports on the British Channel.

Large quantities have recently been shipped to an island on the West Coast of Africa, presumably for the Baltic squadron.—*Exclusive service.*

A GERMAN COMPANY TO COAL THE BALTIC FLEET.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

The Captain of a German collier now at Las Palmas states that the Hamburg-America Line has chartered forty-two steamers to coal the Baltic fleet, whereof a dozen or more are to go to Las Palmas.—*Reuter.*

A BRITISH CRUISER ON THE LOOK-OUT.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

The British cruiser Aurora leaves Gibraltar for Las Palmas on the 18th inst.—*Reuter.*

NEUTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE BELLIGERENTS.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

The German Socialist papers, which are usually well-informed, announce that submarines as well as naval engines and machinery are being built at Stettin and Kiel for Russia.

The "New York Herald" reports that five submarines have been shipped to the Pacific Coast, presumably for Japan.—*Reuter.*

LOSS OF A JAPANESE MAN-OF-WAR.

Tokio, 11th October.

The gunnery ship Heiyen struck a floating mine in Pigeon Bay, Port Arthur, on the 18th ult., amidships on the starboard side. She sank in four or five minutes and there was no chance to rescue the crew, of whom only four were saved.—*Our own correspondent.*

** The Heiyen was formerly the Chinese cruiser Pingyuen, and was taken by the Japanese at Weihaiwei in 1895. She was built in Foochow in 1890. Her displacement was 2,067 tons, and her speed 10.2 knots. She had an 8-inch armour belt, 12 guns, and a complement of 300.—*Ed.*

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him on Tuesday:—

Tokio, 11th October.

Hosoya reports that the gunboat Heiyen engaged on the 18th September on duty as guardship near Pigeon Bay had been missed since that date. Four of her crew were afterwards found on a neighbouring island. It appears that a storm was raging at nightfall on the 18th of September and the Heiyen, while returning, struck one of the enemy's floating mines and sank in a few minutes. All her crew are believed to have been lost except the above-mentioned survivors and seventeen others, who were detached for land service at Hokushin.

The Consul-General has also received from the Japanese Minister at Peking, and has kindly communicated to us, the terms of the Emperor of Japan's rescript which appears above.

KUROPATKIN TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

Tokio, 11th October.

Large bodies of Russian troops, amounting to about seven divisions east of the railway, above Yentai, and three divisions west of the line, made a counter-attack on the Japanese yesterday. The engagement has been continuing since.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 11th October
General Kuropatkin is taking every precaution against defeat, and is constructing numerous defences on the line of his advance.—*Reuter.*

Tokio, 12th October.

The Russians made extensive counter-attacks on the 9th to cut off Kiaotou and Pensiuh. The Japanese centre is facing the enemy at Wuluaitse and Liutungkou.

It is understood that the engagements are continuing, and are proceeding furiously west of the railway.—*Our own correspondent.*

London via Bombay, 12th October
A telegram received at St. Petersburg from Mukden states that there was an artillery duel all Sunday, the Russian right and centre being engaged.

The Japanese were falling back everywhere, pressed by the Russians.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The Russian occupation of Shapohu, midway between Yentai and Mukden, is confirmed.

The subsequent fighting cost the Russians under a hundred casualties. It occurred in a driving dust storm, to which the Russians had their backs, and the Japanese their faces. It was intensely cold and many were frost-bitten.

London, 12th October

It is reported that the Russians crossed the Hun in force and attacked General Kuroki, and captured his position, which the Japanese, being reinforced, reoccupied.

The Russian advance was checked with heavy losses on both sides.—*Exclusive service.*

THE JAPANESE

CONCENTRATION.

London, via Bombay, 11th October.

The "Bourse Gazette" of St. Petersburg has a telegram from Mukden of the 9th inst. stating that the Japanese are abandoning not only the positions occupied after Liaoyang, but some occupied before.

The Japanese right wing has fallen back ten miles to the south in the last few days, and has evacuated Hsian-chun, Saimachi, Fenchuling, and other posts.

The Japanese withdrawal without a struggle is interpreted at St. Petersburg as a decision to concentrate every man on the immediate defences of Liaoyang.—*Reuter.*

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official telegram received by him on Wednesday:—

Tokio, 12th October.

The guardship Shirataka captured to-day the steamer Fuping as she was attempting to smuggle an enormous quantity of contraband into Port Arthur.

* * The Fuping is a steamer of 1,052 tons net, recently sold by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd.—*Ed.*

THE JAPANESE

WAR FUND.

Tokio, 12th October.

The third issue of exchequer bonds, to the extent of eighty million yen, is announced to-day. They bear 5 per cent interest. The subscription opens on the 31st of October and closes on the 7th of November.—*Our own correspondent.*

* * The loan is for seven years, and the issue price is 92 per 100 yen.—*Ed.*

GENERAL NEWS.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

London via Bombay, 7th October.

There have been thirteen cases of cholera and five deaths at Saratoff. The uneasiness in Moscow is increasing.—*Reuter.*

ARMY REFORM IN ENGLAND.

London via Bombay, 7th October.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, said that the impression made upon him by his year of administration of the War Office was one of grave concern.

He was not satisfied that we had learned our lessons from the conflicts in the East and in South Africa.

He was greatly in sympathy with the demand for conscription, but he did not believe that we should gain from it all the benefits expected.

We must put our military house in order. We did not want an army devoted to sport and recreation, but an army that when it fought would win.—*Reuter.*

THE ILLNESS OF LADY CURZON.

London via Bombay, 8th October.

Lady Curzon has had a serious relapse and grave fears are entertained.

"JIMMY" LOWTHER'S SUCCESSOR.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

Mr. H. H. Marks, proprietor of the "Financial News," has been elected M. P. for the Isle of Thanet in the Conservative interest.—*Reuter.*

THE JAPANESE HOUSE-TAX QUESTION.

London via Bombay, 10th October.

The meeting of the Hague Arbitration Court on the Japanese House-tax question is fixed for the 21st of November.—*Reuter.*

THE PORTUGUESE DISASTER IN AFRICA.

London, 10th October.

According to the latest information, the Mossamedes disaster on the Kunene was more serious, and the killed more numerous, than as at first reported.

The Portuguese Cabinet is meeting to organise a large expedition of regular troops.—*Exclusive service.*

END OF THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

London via Bombay, 12th October.

The strike at Marseilles is over, and the difficulties are ended.

The Messageries have resumed all their services.—*Reuter.*

LORD MILNER TO RESIGN.

London via Bombay, 12th October.

Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for British South Africa, and Governor of the Transvaal Colony, is to resign at Christmas.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable Service of "Der
Ostasiatische Lloyd.")
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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 5th October.

The Czar's visit to Revel has been postponed.

8th October.

The Czar has left for Revel.

The report of several English papers, according to which the Rothschilds have closed a Russian loan, is declared in competent quarters to be nonsense.

The news from Hereroland is more favourable than before.

With regard to the expected dissolution of the Parliament, one class of the reserves has been called out in Italy for police duty.

The strike at Marseilles is finished.

11th October.

General Kuropatkin's proclamation is generally discussed here in a rather disapproving way.

The departure of the Baltic squadron has met with new difficulties.

The "Journal de St. Pétersbourg" declares that the desires expressed for peace are unrealisable.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Mukden, 9th October.

The condition of the Japanese army is not considered here to be brilliant. The Japanese soldiers are suffering much from the cold weather and also from the want of shoes. There are signs that there are many cases of typhoid fever among the Japanese.

Major-General Dessino, the Russian Military Agent in China, has kindly placed at our disposal the following telegrams:

*From Russian Headquarters,
9th October.*

In consequence of our movements round the hills on the enemy's right flank on the 8th October, the enemy left the

fortified positions, which he occupied near the village of Peniaputse, about forty versts southeast of Mukden, first withdrawing his advanced posts and later in the evening his main forces. The Japanese retreated towards the south, whereupon our forces occupied their positions. Small skirmishes are taking place in the direction towards Liaoyang between the Japanese and our advanced posts, which are now about thirty versts south of Mukden.

A general advance of our troops on the whole line has been assumed since the 5th of October.

10th October.

The Czar, the Czarina, and the Czarévitch have arrived at Revel, where they reviewed eight battleships and nine cruisers. Later the Czar addressed the crews of the Baltic squadron, expressing his hope that they would serve with heroic valour their fatherland, and that they would reverse the taking of the Varyag and Coréetz and overcome the enemy. Then the Czar wished the fleet a safe journey.

The enormous purchases of coal by Russians and Japanese in English harbours are still continuing.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald" of the 1st inst.

London, 28th September.

Several correspondents who were present at Liaoyang defend the Japanese against the charges of misconduct, and state the behaviour of the Japanese troops was most exemplary.—"Asahi."

The following telegrams have been received at the Tokio Foreign Department:—The enemy's advance guard detachment, consisting of one Infantry battalion and two Cavalry squadrons, began on 25th Sept. an offensive movement, probably for reconnoitring, in the region between the Mandarin road and the heights surrounding Tumitsa village. This movement was checked by our troops. The enemy retired along the whole line, pursued by our cavalry. No advance of the enemy north of Dawan, on the left bank of the Liao, but a strengthening of the Japanese forces in the neighbourhood of Shanchan has been perceived, also their cavalry have made an appearance in the valley of the Pouho.

The Czar left for Odessa on the 27th ult. for the purpose of bidding farewell to the troops. The transport of the 8th Army Corps was to commence on the 29th. According to the General Staff Office, twenty-four battalions of Siberian Militia have been completely formed.

30th September.

The St. Petersburg Government have announced the recall of Viceroy Alexeieff and it is expected that the latter will soon leave the Far East for the capital.

Grand-Duke Nicholas is expected to succeed Viceroy Alexeieff next spring and take the supreme command in the Russian Far East. General Kuropatkin will command all the force in the field until the arrival of the Grand Duke.

General Gripenberg, Commander of the 2nd Army, will set out for the Far East in November next.—"Mainichi."

Berlin, 30th September.

The Paris Matin reports that Viceroy Alexeieff, who was recalled to Russia, declined to comply with the order.—"Mainichi."

The following European telegram has been received in official quarters in Tokio:—It is rumoured that Admiral

Alexeieff will be recalled and that General Kuropatkin will be appointed Commander-in-chief of the Russian armies in Manchuria. General Bilderling, Commander of the 17th Army Corps, will be given the command of the first Russian army, while General Gripenberg, Commander of the Second Army, will depart for the Far East in a month's time.

London, 2nd October.

A French newspaper correspondent at St. Petersburg states that M. Lessar, Russian Minister at Peking, has asked the Chinese Government to purchase the Manchuria railway. In consequence of this proposal leading Chinese are now considering the advisability of forming a syndicate for dealing with the matter.

A rumour is again in circulation to the effect that Viceroy Alexeieff will succeed M. Lamsdorff as Russian Foreign Minister.—"Mainichi."

Berlin, 3rd October.

General Kuropatkin will retain the supreme command over all the Manchurian forces and General Meyendorff will be appointed commander of the 1st Army, General Gripenberg Commander of the 2nd Army, and General Linevitch will be at the head of the 3rd Army.—"Mainichi."

The following European telegram has been received at the Foreign Department:—The Russian forces in Manchuria at the end of this year will consist of the 1st Army, which comprises seven Army Corps and four Divisions of Cavalry, and the 2nd Army, which comprises five Army Corps and three Divisions of Cavalry. Many mountain guns for use by the 2nd Army have been already dispatched to the front, and some troops from Ussuri will also be ordered to Manchuria. The new Commander of the Army will leave for Tielhing in the latter part of October. All the women and children at Tielhing are now being removed to other places.

The following telegrams are translated from the "Mainichi" by the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 5th October.

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes a statement to the effect that the rumour that the police authorities at Port Arthur are no longer carrying on their duties is unfounded. The journal adds that all the other pessimistic statements concerning the position at Port Arthur are also incorrect.

Yingkou, 5th October.

Owing to the fact that the Russian warships at Port Arthur are always on the look out for a chance of escape, being unable to stand the Japanese fire from the rear of the port, the blockade by the Japanese warships has become very strict of late. On account of the capture of the Kuropatkin battery and the water-works by the Japanese, the Russians have ventured even to within the fighting line, at all hazards, to fetch water. But they are always driven back, with much loss and no water. Of late, they have been offering high prices to Chinese junks for supplies of water, but most of the junks are captured by the Japanese warship, when attempting to break through the blockade. So the Russians are now really at the end of their rope. Owing to the scarcity of winter raiments, the Russians at Mukden have ordered 300,000 suits of Chinese clothing and as many pairs of Chinese shoes.

The following European telegram has been received in official quarters at Tokio:—As a result of the fighting at Port Arthur on the 15th ult. forty-five Russian guns were disabled.

Peking, 6th October.

The Czar has sent a message to the Russians at Port Arthur, praising and encouraging them, and ordering them to hold out until reinforcements arrive. General Kuropatkin has reported to the Czar that they succeeded in delivering the message to the besieged by means of a balloon on a dark night. The Czar was very glad to learn that his message had been delivered.

The Czar has particularly instructed a certain Russian General at Mukden to provide the Mongolians with uniforms with a view to inducing them to serve in the Russian Army.

The Chinese Government are much afraid that the flight of the Dalai Lama may cause some trouble among the Mongolians. A number of search parties have been sent in quest of him.

Seoul, 6th October.

Mr. Oura, Japanese Minister of Communications and his suite; Mr. Furuichi, President of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company; Mr. Megata, Financial Adviser to the Korean Government; Colonel Matsui, and Mr. Hagiwara, Chief Secretary to the Japanese Minister at Seoul, were received in audience by the Korean Emperor yesterday. His Majesty was pleased to ask Mr. Oura several questions concerning the political situation and the subject of communications. Mr. Hagiwara was asked by the Emperor to be kind enough to facilitate the movements of the Koreans who are about to leave for Japan to study various matters. He was also asked to distribute fifty Koreans among the military and naval schools in Japan.

The following telegram is from the "Japan Daily Mail," received by the Foreign Office in Tokio:—

The "Lokal Anzeiger," in its correspondence from St. Petersburg, publishes a telegram relating to remarks made by the Russian Minister of Home Affairs, of which the following are the principal points:—"Unlimited faith is exceedingly important. The rulers of the two countries (Russia and Germany) have long been on terms of close friendship, but that is not enough. The two nations must follow their example. It has been made increasingly clear to both peoples in the course of the present war that Germany is Russia's true friend. Russian journals have now come to understand this. Germany is our traditional friend. In the Far East, a country whose strength we did not anticipate, has risen against us. That country's power is a menace not to Russia alone but to all Europe. Therefore Europe must not sympathise with Japan. Even England must now have appreciated this. The only thing that can secure safety for us in the Far East is to wholly crush Japan."

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1904.				
		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	in inches.
Oct. 7	.....	53.5	76.6	.....
" 8	.....	54.0	77.4	.....
" 9	.....	59.7	74.7	.....
" 10	.....	57.6	76.9	.....
" 11	.....	59.0	76.9	.....
" 12	.....	61.8	77.8	trace
" 13	.....	65.0	76.6	.....
1903.				
		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	in inches.
Oct. 7	.....	73.8	82.6	0.29
" 8	.....	66.3	72.3	0.01
" 9	.....	58.2	71.2	.....
" 10	.....	61.7	74.1	.....
" 11	.....	61.0	65.6	0.15
" 12	.....	62.5	77.2	.....
" 13	.....	59.6	72.4	.....

CHIEF JUSTICE Sir Hiram Wilkinson left for Tientsin on Wednesday to hold an assize.

MR. J. W. DAVIDSON, U.S. Consul at Antung, who has been Acting Consul at Nanking, has been recalled from the latter port to Shanghai by telegram from Washington, his post at Nanking being taken until Mr. Martin's return by Mr. W. T. Gracey, Deputy and Vice-Consul at Foochow.

It is announced that Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the Municipal Council, will act as President of the forthcoming Y. M. C. A. Sports; and that Admiral Stirling, among others, has kindly consented to act as one of the Stewards.

With the simplest formality possible, the control of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway was taken over on Sunday from the Chinese Imperial Railway Administration and vested in the Board of Commissioners of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. A special train left Shanghai at 9.10 a.m. for Woosung, carrying the following members of the Board: Taotais Chu Pao-fay and Shên Tun-ho, Mr. D. Landale (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), Mr. J. D. Smart (of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), and Mr. A. H. Collinson (Engineer-in-Chief). Mr. Chun Oi-ting, the manager under the old administration, also travelled down and by him the formal delivery of the railway was made. During a brief pause for inspection at each station on the line. We learn that with the exception of Mr. Chun Oi-ting and one other high Chinese official, who have both received fresh appointments, the Commissioners have taken over the whole staff of the line, and for the present at all events the change of management will be more real than apparent. In this connection it may be mentioned that it is hoped that H.E. Shêng Kung-pao will be sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to cut the first sod of the new railway very shortly.

MANY reports are being received of uneasiness in the interior, particularly in places where the Roman Catholic Missions are vigorously prosecuting their work, and officials are showing a general eagerness to import the most modern rifles and ammunition with the view of equipping their troops to meet possible eventualities.

THE officials held responsible for the recent murders of Roman Catholics in Hupeh are to pay an indemnity of Tls. 140,000, Tls. 100,000 of which is the indemnity demanded for the late Bishop Verhaeghen.

THE foundation stone of the new Club Concordia is to be laid at noon on Saturday the 22nd inst.

At 5.10 p.m. last Friday the alarm rang out for a fire in No. 2 district. The brigade turned out very promptly, but great difficulty was experienced in getting at the fire, which started in a block of buildings between Seward and Hanbury Roads. After a little time four streams were playing on the blaze, but the flames had got a good hold and it was soon seen that the block of buildings in which the fire originated was doomed. It was very difficult to get at the fire properly, as on one side the burning buildings were bounded by a creek. After two hours' hard work it was practically extinguished and nearly all the Companies then began to leave. It is impossible to say exactly how many houses were destroyed, but it is probable that at least twelve were burnt out.

A big fire in the Rue du Consulat occupied the attention of the Brigade for nearly two hours in the early part of Wednesday morning. The alarm went at about 3.40 a.m. and the Brigade, headed by the Torrents, was soon on the scene. When they arrived the fire had gained a strong hold and the big flames and the dense smoke made the Rue du Consulat well-nigh impassable. The various companies took up good positions on all sides of the outbreak, but they had a hard task in getting the fire under and it was nearly an hour and a half before the fire was in hand. About 5.40 a.m. the blaze was sufficiently under control to leave it in the hands of the coolie corps. Thirteen buildings were burnt out, seven of which were on the Rue du Consulat itself. Two other houses were badly damaged. The outbreak is believed to have been caused by the upsetting of a lamp and it is understood that the damaged property is fully covered by insurance. The fire started in No. 290, Rue du Consulat—an opium shop.

A NOTICE to Mariners announces that the quarantine restrictions at Newchwang as against Canton, Hongkong, and Swatow has been rescinded.

MR. BENNET BURLEIGH, the Special War Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," arrived here from Japan by the French mail on Tuesday morning, on his way to Chefoo.

THE news that the blockade-runner Sishan has been captured by the Japanese seems to be confirmed.

THE Shanghai Company of the Boys' Brigade will reassemble for the Autumn session on Tuesday next at 6 p.m., when the Chaplain, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, will give an opening address. Major Brodie A. Clarke has kindly presented a cup for section competition, points to be awarded for attendance, drill, and general smartness. It has been proposed to have a monthly cup shooting handicap, and to encourage recruiting a prize will be awarded to the member who brings in the greatest number of additional members before the 1st February next.

THE Autumn Flower Show is to take place as usual about the middle of November, and already progress is being made with the preliminary arrangements. Mr. Eckhart has offered again his two special prizes, one for cut roses, and the other for the soup plate, soda-water bottle, and tumbler competition.

KOH TUNG-SAI and his four associates in crime, who were recently acquitted by the Mixed Court on the charge of the murder of Hassan Goolab, were handed over to the city authorities last Friday morning. On his arrival in the city Koh Tung-sai was tried before the Chih-hsien's Court on charges of armed robberies, etc., in Soochow and other cities, and was found guilty and sentenced to be decapitated.

At the German Consular Court on Saturday C. Boemer was brought up on a Consular warrant charged with fraud. Accused was arrested on the German mail tender last Friday evening. When Det.-Inspector McDowell, armed with the warrant got to the jetty the tender had just left. Knowing that sometimes it put in at the Japanese wharf he cycled down there and was just in time to arrest Boemer. The latter stated that he was only seeing a friend off and produced a tender ticket in confirmation of his statement. He pleaded not guilty. Mr. Reimers of Bush and Co. deposed that accused had appropriated various sums for his own use during the past six weeks. The case was remanded for further enquiries.

ISIDORE KAUFMANN, a Romanian subject, was charged before the Italian Consul-General last Friday with being drunk and disorderly and having in his possession a revolver in the Minghong Road about 10 p.m. on the 6th inst. The case was adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m. The police also preferred a charge of disobeying the Court's order to leave the Settlements in March last. On the Consul-General intimating that he had cancelled the order this charge was withdrawn. At the resumed hearing on Monday. Sergeant Johnson and Sergeant Fitzgibbons gave evidence in support of the charge. Taking into consideration the fact that the prisoner had already been in custody four days, his Honour discharged Kaufmann with a caution and ordered the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated.

THE case of the Spanish Crown against Moses Schwartz, charging the latter with theft of a bracelet was down for hearing on Wednesday. As the female witness was unwilling to prosecute his Honour intervened and quashed the case.

THE Chinese gunboats Paomin and Fuan arrived here last Friday.

THE new river gunboat Widgeon, which came from home in sections and has been put together by H. M. S. Iphigenia, was brought up to the upper reach on Sunday, and is now moored off the Pootung shore.

H. M. S. THETIS, Commodore Wilkinson, is expected shortly from Weihaiwei when the Commodore will take a squadron of sloops out for a cruise.

H. M. S. PHOENIX returned to Shanghai on Wednesday.

THE German cruiser Thetis left Shanghai on Wednesday.

THE Austrian cruiser Aspern left Shanghai on Saturday, homeward-bound.

THE Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth left Shanghai on Wednesday.

THE R. M. S. EMPRESS of India left Vancouver for Japan and Shanghai on Monday afternoon, the 3rd inst.

THE N.-D. L. S. PRINCESS Alice, with the German mail of the 13th ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 7th inst. at 1 p.m.

THE P. M. S. KOREA, with the U. S. mail of the 21st ultimo, arrived at Yokohama, from San Francisco on the 7th inst.

THE O. S. S. JASON left Singapore for Hongkong at daylight on the 7th inst.

THE str. PRINZESSE Marie arrived home on the 6th inst.

THE U. S. gunboat Villalobos left Shanghai on Monday.

THE H.-A. L. str. Slavonia left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 7th inst.

THE str. Ardandearg, Ganges, Manila, Simoon, and Spezia passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 6th inst.

THE str. Menelaus, Radnorshire, Baralong, Gneisenau, and Pelus passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 6th inst.

THE str. Glenturret passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 10th inst.

THE str. Sithonia, Hyson, Indrapura, and Polynésie arrived home on the 10th inst.

THE English mail which left Shanghai on the 6th ultimo, per P. and O. S. Chusan, was delivered in London on the 8th inst.

THE French mail which left Shanghai on the 2nd ultimo, per M. M. S. Manche, was delivered in London on the 10th inst.

THE British steamer *Taiping*, formerly the blue-funnel liner *Laertes*, was towed down the river on Sunday, deeply laden. She has cleared for Hongkong, but it is understood that her destination is Vladivostok.

THE C. N. S. Poyang, which arrived here from River ports last Friday, reports: H. M. S. *Fearless* and *Bramble*, the German gunboat *Luchs*, and two French men-of-war were at Hankow on the 4th instant. On the night of the 5th instant passed a coaster bound up. At 7.15 p.m. on the 6th instant, passed a U. S. battleship above Simemiu Creek (19 miles below Chinkiang), At 7 a.m. on the 30th September, while proceeding up the Mud Fort Reach, sighted a disabled junk, with people clinging to it. Stopped and sent off a boat, and with some difficulty rescued them. Found on getting alongside that a woman and child were imprisoned underneath the boat. Cut a hole through and hauled them out in a very exhausted condition, amid profuse exclamations of gratitude. Strong breeze blowing, with rain and big sea on.

THE C. N. S. *Chenan*, which arrived here on Tuesday from Tangku, Chefoo and Tientsin, reports: When 86 miles S.E. of Taku Bar, at 7 p.m. on the 5th instant, a searchlight was playing on the ship at intervals until the vessel with the searchlight was astern. At 7.40 p.m. the searchlight was on the ship constantly and a projectile landed about 40 feet off the port beam. Half-a-minute later another projectile landed right astern, about 20 feet off. Both raised columns of water. At 7.55 p.m. we were boarded by a Japanese naval officer, who examined our papers. He said that two blank shots had been fired to which we had paid no attention, before the projectiles had been discharged. We neither saw nor heard the blanks. When informed how close the shots had landed, the officer chuckled with satisfaction. He was very polite and gave the name of his own ship as the Japanese cruiser *Suma*. At 8.45 p.m. we proceeded again.

THE str. *Anping*, which arrived here on Wednesday from Chefoo and Tientsin reports that on the morning of the 11th inst. she passed a water-logged deck house in approximate Lat. 36° 23' N. and Long. 122° 43' E.

We have received the October issue of the "St. John's Echo," which comprises 22 double-column pages of very readable matter, as usual.

MESSRS. MUECHERS & CO., the local agents, notify that the N.-D. L. S. Prinz Heinrich will leave Singapore, where she has been under repair, about the 17th inst., and will therefore be due to arrive in Shanghai, after calling at Hongkong, about the 25th inst.

IN "La Vérité sur le Congo," published at Brussels, of which we have now received No. 11, a very strenuous effort is made to contradict the damaging attacks on the administration that have been made in England, and there is much food for thought for those who like to hear both sides of a question.

THE temporary stranding at low water of the C. N. S. *Kalgan* a long way off the Pootung Point on Saturday morning is another proof of the danger of delaying operations for the improvement and conservancy of the Huangpu.

WE have received from Mr. Max Nöbler, No. 2 of Vol. VI of "Deutscher Industrie-Anzeiger für Ostasien." The principal article in this issue is devoted to German shipbuilding and there are accounts with photographic illustrations of the principal yards at Kiel, Hamburg,

Flensburg, and Dortmund. Another article deals with the possibilities of the motor industry in the Far East, while in the literary supplement a writer treats entertainingly of the rise of Japan.

SEVERAL interesting forthcoming events are noted in the monthly calendar of Holy Trinity Cathedral for October. The harvest festival has been fixed for next Sunday, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moule will preach at morning service, and the offertories all day will be for the Mission to Seamen. To give the congregation an opportunity of meeting the Bishop, Mrs. Walker will be "at home" on Monday afternoon, 4.30 to 6.30. On Tuesday, the 18th (St. Luke's day) the Bishop will dedicate the new Church of St. Andrew, Broadway, at 5.30, and at 9 p.m. will consecrate the new parts of the organ and the new furniture of the choir chapel. In this connection, Mr. B. G. Tours, the acting honorary organist, will give a recital.

No. 6 of the "Eastern Sketch" has a fairly good caricature of "Our Secretary" on the front page, a carefully drawn portrait of Mr. Darwent, a two-page cartoon, "The Babes in the Wood," in which two tiny and trembling little figures labelled Oyama and Togo are about to be devoured by two monstrous bears, and several other pictures. The letter-press is varied and throughout acceptable, and the paper as a whole is very creditable to its proprietors and staff.

THE clearly compiled and well-printed race-book for the forthcoming autumn meeting has reached us from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., the publishers. It is as conveniently arranged as ever, and as such an indispensable *va-de-mecum* should be. There are not many very striking names among the griffins, not a Japanese or Russian hero of the war being commemorated. Japan is, however, represented by a *Jujutsu* in the Jockey Cup, while Mr. Ruby recalls a *cause célèbre* in his *Culvert* in the Shanghai Stakes, for which there are 142 entries.

THE *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal* for October has as frontispiece a half-tone of the Temple of Heaven at Peking. There are very interesting articles by Bishop Hoare, Dr. Gilbert Reid, and others, and a large amount of general information in the editorial columns. We read, for instance:—

"There is a class of men, chiefly in Shanghai, for whom our daily prayers may well go forth—the editors of the various native newspapers. The ordinary missionary has his circle of some hundreds or at most a thousand or two per week, while these are the chosen leaders of thought for some tens of thousands daily. One editor in Shanghai has at least forty thousand daily readers; the whole put together can scarcely have fewer than two hundred thousand daily readers. And the ideas they are planting in the popular mind cannot be a matter of indifference to us, or a matter of slight consequence to the Kingdom we represent. Let us therefore not 'sin against God' by neglecting to pray for these men."

In their report dated Manchester, the 26th of August, Messrs. S. W. Royle & Co. quote Copper, G. M. B., £57.7.6; Pig Iron, Scotch No. 3, £20.11.9; Pig Lead, English, £12.2.6; Spelter, ordinary, £22.15; Tin, English ingots, £125; all per ton; and they write:—The improvement in all metals during July was more than maintained until about the middle of this month, since when, however, matters have not moved satisfactorily. Pig Iron, after advancing some 6d. to 9d. per ton in the first half of August, has

lost this advance and is easy; stocks in public stores are increasing, and reports from the United States are unsatisfactory, and business is therefore at present of the merest hand-to-mouth description. In the higher priced metals there has been no special feature: fluctuations have been within narrow limits, and values close practically without change, copper, spelter, and lead being now a little higher than at the end of July, and tin about 10/- lower. Copper maintains its value well, considering that trade generally is so depressed and that many large developments in electrical work have been completed.

WE have received Tientsin and Chefoo papers with dates to the 7th and 8th inst. respectively.—The crew released by the Japanese from the French steamer *Georges* captured at Port Arthur have been drafted to the French steamer *Peiping*.—A Buddhist and a Taoist priest, who were found to be the leaders in the recent "Orchardist" scare at Taming, have been executed. The "Tageblatt für Nord China," established specially to represent German interests in North China, made its first appearance on the 1st inst., at Tientsin.—Tientsin has got a novelty in the shape of Winter Gardens on the French Bund, which were opened on the 1st under the management of Mr. F. M. Boughman, an enterprising American.—The "P. and T. Times" says:—

A relative of the Tartar General at Fêngtien has telegraphed to the Government that his residence at Mukden is now closely guarded by Russian troops and all dispatches and documents passing to and fro are scrutinised by a Russian officer. The Russians threaten to take the General away with them if they are defeated by the Japanese.

Mr. Wegener, cashier of Messrs. Kunst and Albers at Port Arthur, was struck on the 21st ult. in his bomb-proof shelter by a fragment of a shell, and died in hospital on the 25th.—It is reported that the King's Hotel at Weihaiwei has been bought by Messrs. L. W. Singtai & Co., of Chefoo, owners of the Sea View and Beach Hotels at that port.—It is stated that the missing Captain von Gilgenheim and Lieut. Cuverville did not return to Port Arthur.—Mr. Assimprandi, of Peking, died of hydrophobia on the 4th. He had no recollection of having ever been bitten by a dog.—Admiral Noel, R.N., arrived at Tientsin on the 6th and went on to Peking on the 7th.—Eleven miners were drowned in the Ching Ching coalmine in Chihli on the 30th ult. by an inrush of water.—We find the following in the "China Times":—

The "Novosti" has interviewed a Major-General with regard to the allegations made by the Russian Press that the Japanese have tortured the Russian wounded. The Russian officer referred to went through the Russo-Turkish War, the Chinese campaign, and took part in the present war until June, and he declares categorically that the Japanese soldier is incapable of such cruelty, and he will not admit for one moment that the Japanese army is guilty of the horrible deeds attributed to it. In fact, the Japanese is, above above all things, "the personification of discipline." "In my experience," continues the General, "that is, during the battle of Kuliench'ang and in the later conflicts, the Japanese attended to our wounded men just as they did to their own. We never found dead or wounded men who had been ill-treated. All the reports furnished by prisoners of

war and by such of them as have escaped from Japanese captivity testify that the Japanese treated our wounded in a thoroughly humane manner."

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 6th, Tokio and Kobe the 8th, and Nagasaki the 5th inst.—Messrs. Jas. Buchanan & Co., the well-known distillers, have presented 100 dozen of "Black and White" whisky to the Japanese Ministry of War. It is being distributed to the various naval and military hospitals, in which it is regarded as in no way inferior to higher grade brandy as a stimulant.—The Chinese are doing a good business at Dalny, though the port is not yet opened to general trade, and a number of hotels have been set going.—There seems little doubt that the Russians are very short of good water at Port Arthur.—There was a big fire at Nikko on the 30th ult.—In reference to the "Novosti's" insistence on "no quarter," a Canadian paper says that the Japanese are "taking about three-quarters of all in sight."—The Bengloes from Shanghai was quarantined at Nagasaki on her last trip, a sufferer from scarlet fever being found on board; but the patient was promptly landed, and the ship disinfected and released.—The Japanese have reopened the railway line between Dalny, Newchwang, and Liaoyang, and some ten trains a day are now running between these points.—The "Japan Daily Mail" says:—

The Vladivostok Squadron consisted originally of four ships—the *Rossia*, the *Gromoboi*, the *Rurik* and the *Bogatyr*. It was announced that the last-named vessel had sunk on her way back to Vladivostok in May. Thereafter rumours came that she had not gone down, that she had only run on a rock near the entrance of the harbour, that she had subsequently been taken into the harbour, and even that she had been fully repaired so as to be fit again for action. But it appears that the Japanese authorities place no reliance on this last statement. All reports received by them go to show that the cruiser did in reality go to the bottom. The allegation that she still exists as a fighting unit belongs to the same category as the allegation that repairs of the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi* were completed on the 21st of September. These stories are Russian inventions.—Two Japanese have been added to the Newchwang Pilotage service.—The steamer *Twelfth Kwanon Maru* (446 tons) caught fire and was beached and totally wrecked off Oyashita on the 2nd. No lives were lost.—The capital of the *Hirano Mineral Water Co., Ltd.*, has been more than fully subscribed in Japan.—The death is announced of the *Corean Mining and Cultivating Co.*, from inanition.

The gentleman at Hongkong who looks after the mails for the British Navy is much more energetic than the Hongkong Postmaster-General. The British men-of-war here received their French mail by the C. M. S. Kwangle on Friday last.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 7th inst.—Mr. S. E. Angullia, the head of one of the largest native firms of general merchants and commission agents at Singapore, died there on the 20th ult.—A ricscha coolie, with a European fare, was passing along the Praya when he saw Chinese infant left to itself in a sampan fall overboard into the sea. He immediately dropped the shafts, jumped into the sea and rescued the child. The police at once reported the matter at the Central Station and recommended the plucky coolie for a

reward.—A house No. 11, Eastern Street, was set on fire on the 1st, a native constable discovering a lot of inflammable material soaked with kerosene on fire, with several bladders full of kerosene, one of which was in flames. He pluckily snatched the bladders away and with the aid of three of his comrades put out the fire. The premises were heavily insured.—The French river steamer *Le Rhone* was offered at auction at Canton on the 30th ult., with a reserve of \$25,000, but found no buyer. She was subsequently sold privately to the Banco Italo-Chinese for Canton for \$22,000.—The French Government, in order to keep it in their own hands, have leased the Eastern Extension Co.'s cable between Cape St. James and Haiphong for twelve years at 250,000 francs a year.—The steamer *Argonaut*, which stranded off Hainan and has just been towed into Hongkong, has only three small holes in her hull, but her bottom is somewhat corrugated by the pounding on the sand.—It is stated at St. Petersburg that Vladivostok has again been made a free port.—It is a good omen for President Roosevelt that the Republican candidate has been elected Governor of Vermont with a plurality of 32,000 votes.—The four-masted British barque *Saragossa*, with 3,816 tons of coal from Newcastle, N.S.W., for San Francisco, has been totally lost on an island north-east of New Zealand. All the crew, but one, were saved.—According to German advices, the German steamers *China* and *Tiberius* have both been sunk by mines off the North China coast.

"BANYAN" writes as follows in the "Hongkong Daily Press" on the deforestation of the island that seems to be now going on:—

I gave it up, and went out later to see a Man about it. How he did laugh! "Ha-ha-ha! Fancy a *Banyan* not understanding forestry," he said. When his smile had evaporated (he took lemon and two lumps with it) he gave me his opinion. The Colonial Secretary meant, he said, that you have to make room for the young trees by rooting out the old uns. I said it sounded cruel. He quoted that other sentence of the reply: "If the mature trees were not gradually replaced by young ones, these advantages would soon be lost." I said it would be soon enough to replace them when they got too old to be useful, which is the policy followed by Governments and Corporations who have no sentiment. I said that forests had a habit, if left alone, of repairing their own dilapidations. I said "the usual methods employed" are the methods employed when growing trees for timber, for filthy lucre. I said the mowing of huge swathes of trees didn't seem to fit with the talk about *gradual* replacement. I said some other things, and had more to say, but the Man went away and began to chalk his cue.

The following notes are from the "Hongkong Daily Press":—

Messrs. Robert Barbour and Brother's monthly market report states:—During the month considerable further engagements have been entered into by manufacturers, many of whom are now very well sold, and prospects and conditions generally of the cotton industry have continued to brighten. China buying has again taken the lead, and a surprisingly important business has supplemented the large transactions for that market which had already previously filled up a number of favourites makes several months into next year.

This emanated from the Foreign Office: "A statement was made by a member of the deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce which waited upon the Prime Minister on 25th ult., that the Russian Government had paid compensation in respect of the sinking of the German vessel *Thea*. H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg has informed H.M. Government that this statement is incorrect. The owner has taken steps to appeal from the decision of the Prize Court at Vladivostok to the Supreme Admiralty Council at St. Petersburg."

The lucky captor of the notorious Chinese pirate at Colowan, Macao, at the end of last week was Mr. J. F. Cidade, of the Macao Public Works Department. For the capture of this piratical desperado the Canton authorities had offered a reward of \$20,000. He is presently in prison, pending investigation. His arrest has caused a great sensation in Macao. It is interesting to note that the man disclaims any pretension to being a pirate, but says he was a protector of the common people, being ready at any time with his band of followers to undertake the removal of any mandarin who was making himself obnoxious in the district under his control.

UNDER the heading "James" and "J. W." the "Hongkong Daily Press" says:—

The "Ceylon Times" also seems to have been puzzled as to which Mr. Lowther M. P. it was that died. It says: We were wrong yesterday in believing that it was not the well-known "Jimmy Lowther," whose death Reuter announced. "Who's Who" writes to us today:—

"I think you are wrong in what you say about the Right Hon. James Lowther, whose death you announced yesterday. If I remember rightly the late member for Thanet is the well-known 'Jimmy Lowther.' The Deputy Speaker is another James Lowther altogether, and has only been known at all in consequence of his appointment. On the other hand the member for Thanet is very well-known and was always, I think, caricatured as a stableman with a straw in his mouth. I think I am also right in saying that he is the member who always introduced the motion to adjourn over Derby Day, or at any rate a motion of a similar nature."

The regret will be general over the death of this genuine sportsman. He was a "true blue" if ever there was one. His name was honoured through the length and breadth of the land, and he was as much respected and admired on Newmarket Heath as in the babble shop or on the political platform. He was one of the men who preached protection and preference in the wilderness, before Mr. Chamberlain took up the theme.

INDIAN papers to the 16th ult., and Ceylon papers to the 23rd ult., are to hand.—The general feeling with regard to the outcome of the Tibet expedition seems to be one of unqualified satisfaction.—Regulations are now published with regard to candidates for examination in Tibetan languages.—The Boer Maxim gun presented to Ceylon by the Colonial Secretary arrived by the s.s. *Palermo* on the 22nd and will be deposited at Kandy.—The late Mr. D. S. Cargill left no less than Rs 15,000 to local charities in Ceylon.—The *Loongana*, a turbine steamer of 1,120 tons register arrived at Colombo on the 21st ult. en route for Melbourne.—Active preparation are being made for dealing with famine in Bombay if the late rains fail.

Miscellaneous Articles.

**"FORM, FORM,
RIFLEMEN FORM."**

10th October.

*"There is a sound of thunder afar,
Storm in the air that darkens the
day;*

*Storm of battle and thunder of war,
Well if it do not roll our way!"*

TENNYSON.

It is earnestly to be hoped that employers and employed in Shanghai will read carefully and take to heart the letter from Mr. Henry Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., which we publish this morning. As Mr. Keswick says, we have always supported the interests of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and it has been a pleasure as well as a duty to do so, our Volunteer establishment being one of the most valuable institutions in Shanghai. The bad old days when anæmic wittlings sneered at "citizen warriors," "playing at soldiers" "fuss and feathers," etc., have entirely passed away. These sneers never had any real application in Shanghai, where the land defence of the foreign community and its property depends on the Volunteers, except in times of great emergency, when a garrison of professional soldiers is sent here, but there is always an interval between the emergency and the arrival of troops, during which our security depends on our Volunteers. It was one of Lord Palmerston's many common-sense dicta that British communities abroad which did not do all in their power to defend themselves were not worth defending, and the British Government has always recognised the value of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and assisted it in every possible way.

Mr. Keswick asks the heads of firms in Shanghai and employers generally to use their influence and urge their employees to join the ranks. He urges it first as a business proposition, as a necessary form of insurance. "In the troublous times of 1900," he says, "something approaching to consternation was caused by the fear that an uprising of the rowdy element amongst our hosts would destroy our means of livelihood and possibly destroy ourselves also." This is a simple statement of fact, with no alarmist element in it. To the Chinese rowdies, the "rustlers and desperadoes," as the Governor of Arizona called them in a memorable message, of whom there are plenty in Pootung, the back parts of the Foreign Settlements, and the native city, the riches of Shanghai offer a temptation which must be sometimes almost insuperable; and were they only organised and well led—and recent records of the Mixed Court have

shown us what villainous local leaders do exist among them,—and were they, for instance, to start fires simultaneously in four or five widely separated parts of the Settlements, our Police and our small Volunteer force would have great difficulty in coping with them. Sir Edward Seymour warned us some time ago that in case of a serious rising, the number of men that the warships in harbour would be able to land would be very inconsiderable. It would be dangerous to rely on the troops at the disposal of the native authorities; the opportunity to loot would try very severely the discipline of the ordinary Chinese brave. "It is easy to arm," says Mr. Keswick, "but to prepare men to use their arms efficiently takes time, and no-one can deny that all those who joined the Corps during the troubles, would have been far more useful had they previously gone through a course of training, and learnt how to concentrate their utility with the minimum waste of power." People may regret in middle life some of the occupations and amusements which they took up when they were young; but no-one ever regrets having been a Volunteer. The recollection of comradeship and discipline, the satisfaction of having learnt how to apply his fighting power to the best advantage; these are among the pleasant memories of the past that are never lamented. "Shoulder to shoulder" and "Knee to knee" are watchwords that still stir the heart even when the fires of life are dying down.

The letters which we publish this morning from Changtsefu and from Hupeh confirm the statement we made on Saturday as to the existence of great general uneasiness in the interior of China. The fires are still burning very fiercely under the treacherous ashes, as Horace says. The discontent with the present régime is deep and widespread. Everywhere the officials, large and small, are buying modern arms and ammunition to equip the raw levies who are supposed to be their soldiers. This movement among the officials is not anti-foreign; the lesson of 1900 is not forgotten. But the secret societies are very active, and the popular discontent everywhere takes an anti-foreign cast because the Peking Government, which is in so much disfavour throughout the Empire, is supposed to be pro-foreign. When so vigorous and enlightened a Viceroy as H. E. Tsên has such difficulty in repressing dacoity and disorder—it is hardly serious enough yet to be called a rebellion—in Kuangsi, we can realise what a similar outbreak, which may occur at any moment, will become in provinces with less determined rulers; and it is sheer folly on our part not to be prepared. There is nothing provoca-

tive in our preparations; we have no reason to doubt the good faith of the outgoing or incoming Viceroy, or of the provincial officials or their subordinates, and in having an adequate force here to defend ourselves, we are really assisting them, not in any way interfering with their dispositions for the maintenance of order.

There is nothing really irksome in the drill or discipline imposed on the Shanghai Volunteer, and it would be difficult to do more than the Municipal Council does to encourage the force of which it is justly fond and proud.

Now we strengthen our appeal by adding the forcible letter from Mr Keswick, as follows:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With the permission of my Commandant and by the medium of your paper which has always supported the interests of the S. V. C., I wish to appeal to the heads of Firms and other employers of men in this Settlement to use their influence and to urge such of their employees, as are not already members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, to join the ranks. I write of purpose, "to join the ranks," because there appear to be here a certain number of men who wish to have commissioned rank without having done any previous service to warrant their being put in command of men, otherwise fully their compeers.

In the early days of this Settlement, when the place was in making, the records show that every self-respecting man took a part in the work of the community, and every youngster did his turn in the Volunteers or Fire Brigade without its interfering in any way with his work or play. We ought surely to carry on, and it can be no hardship for every young man here to make himself an efficient member of any branch of the Corps (Artillery, Light Horse, Infantry, Mounted Infantry, or "Maxims") say for three years.

To take the question, first, from the business point of view, those who have any stake in the trade of the settlement insure, so far as they are able, against ordinary risks: in the troublous times of 1900, something approaching to consternation was caused by the fear that an uprising of the rowdy element amongst our hosts would destroy our means of livelihood and possibly destroy ourselves also. This was then a risk (and it may arise again) only to be guarded against by armed preparedness. It is easy to arm, but to prepare men to use their arms efficiently takes time, and no one can deny that all those who flocked to join the Corps during the troubles would have been far more useful had they previously gone through a course of training and learnt how to concentrate their utility with the minimum waste of

power. This latter is brought about by learning drill and discipline. We can now look at the question of service in the S. V. C. from the second and happier point of view:—Our drills and discipline are not represented by the "goose step" and fancy parade movements, but by the "chipping in," if I may use the phrase, of every one concerned, each in his own place, "to make the whole show go," and to attain the end in view, which is to be on the spot ready and efficient whenever any trouble may turn up.

The first steps towards this may be irksome, but they are considered useless only by the thoughtless or lazy. Whether there are many of the latter category here I leave it to the employers to say, but that amongst the employers there are many thoughtless is evident. You yourself, Mr. Editor, were a Volunteer before I was born; you therefore know the case, which I am trying to put before the community, well, and I trust you will give your support to an appeal which if successful should give us a Corps 1,000 to 1,500 strong. Our present lot of men are keen and smart. The Corps is only deficient in numbers. No one who has the interest of the place at heart, can but lament that there are here so many young and able men too indifferent to follow the good example set them by the rank and file of the S. V. C.

I am, etc.,

HENRY KESWICK.

8th October.

A DAY IN BRITANNIA'S DIARY.

11th October.

"ON which the sun never sets." True enough doubtless. At the moment it is rising: a beautiful morning, misty slightly and sharp rather after the warm weather we have had this year. Autumn tints beautiful.

Now for business. Let me see what my people have to do for the first hour or so of daylight. There is a good deal to think about at home. Before long there is sure to be one of those pitched battles which are such good fun and sometimes so useful in getting rid of people who have outstayed their welcome. Whether C.-B. is the favourite or whether "Prince Arthur" will win by that long neck of his remains to be seen. Mustn't waste time in prognostication. Gibraltar stirring by this time, and the people on the West Coast of Africa. Not so anxious about these latter now that Madame La République has become so friendly. Morocco, too, can well be left to take care of herself now that she is to be advised by our friends in Paris. Must send a cruiser or two, however, to the south of St. Helena. Some of those nondescript Russian

vessels about, and our people don't like them.

How time flies! Not a moment longer to spare for the first forty degrees westward. Wish that Venezuela matter were finally settled and done with, but you can't get a shirt from a naked man, though Wilhelm would like to try. No longer any trouble about Newfoundland, thank Heaven. Why didn't we make friends with La Belle France long ago? There was our one risky spot which any time this hundred years might have set us by the ears. Nothing to fear from any other quarter in the Western Hemisphere. Jonathan looking after all which doesn't belong to us. Most amusing how angry Wilhelm gets at times because we pat Jonathan on the back and say "Go it, youngster; we'll back you, if it ever comes to anything." Which it never will of course. Jonathan has grown too big a boy, and we are all mighty proud of him. Must advise Minto, however, to keep the lightest of light touches on the reins in Canada. Our Governor-Generals ought to know by this time that there is something wrong if any of our team feel the bit. Dundonald a fine fellow, but tactless.

Our West Indian estates are doing better since they took to sending us their fruit. When Jonathan has dug that ditch of his these outlying fields of ours will be close to the highway that is sure to grow up there. Mustn't forget to tell Lyttleton to see about it at once. There are others hankering after property in that direction, but Jonathan's got his eyes open and that Monroe notice of his is displayed very conspicuously.

Ah me! must hurry on. Have hardly a moment to spare for the boys of British Columbia. Magnificent country they live in. Should like to pay them a long visit and go over the boundary line which we settled with Jonathan some time ago. Sharp boy, Jonathan! He wasn't behind the door when cuteness was distributed. Klondyke is another district that ought to be visited.

But the broad Pacific is full in view and six hours of the day is already done. Big stretch of water, the Pacific. Think the C. P. R. will be the best way to travel across. Can get all the news from the south by wireless as we go along. Strange how many people have taken an interest in the Pacific of late years. Used to have it all to ourselves very nearly. What exquisite flattery all this copying would be if—but there, they're welcome to all there is left! Ten hours' distance from home, and a message comes to us from one of Jonathan's youngest who has settled in Honolulu. Chips of the old block every one of them. Rather like to see one of our own grandsons standing sentinel right out in the middle of the big pond. The Captain of the C. P. R. wants to cut us a

day soon after leaving the Sandwich Islands; told him our time was too precious. We began to go back on our numbers, however, for Marconi-grams soon began to flow in upon us from New Zealand and that is somewhere about 170 degrees east. Seddon has been ill but is better again. Great people for political experiment those children of mine in the Antipodes, but very true to their old mother all the same. Must leave 'em to work out their own salvation. Already the "Haves" have had enough of Socialism. Not quite sure how they are going to get on in Australia. Don't know themselves. Want a navy to play with! Strange how all our children take to the sea. Wilhelm thinks his future is on the water too. Hope he won't run up against any of our lads. Terrible shindy if he does.

Now, what's the matter? Ah, yes. This is the Far East. Not so far as it used to be. Wonder what the Japs are doing just now. Lately they've been practising very successfully as bear leaders. Astonishing how well Bruin has learnt to dance to their piping. He growls of course, and is particularly angry with us. Very sorry, but he should learn to leave honey alone. Peking and Shanghai? Let me see. Oh yes; Satow and Warren. That's all right. Can't wait even here. Must congratulate Younghusband. At Lhasa there is a chance of securing quiet for the northern boundary of our Indian estate. Seventeen hours have we been looking round the property? Curzon has done very well of late. Hope, by-the-bye, that his wife will soon recover. The partnership between one of Jonathan's girls and one of my boys has worked admirably. Besides his work in India, Curzon has warned off the loafers up to mischief of some sort or other who were hanging round the Gulf. His notice boards have something the look of those which Jonathan has used so successfully.

Phew! what a stifling night! Wonder if it's always thus in the Red Sea. Must tell some of my boatmen to see that there is no more nonsense done about here by wandering Russian cruisers. Ah! the land of the Pharaohs at last. Beautiful starlight night. Find out from Cromer all about the new project for the development of the Sudan and the diversion of the Nile from its swampy districts. A big undertaking. But then my boys never seem to see anything deterring in mere size. There's the Cape to Cairo rail for instance. Then they have an empire as big as all Western Europe on their hands to the south of us as we now stand, and, doubtless, that will come out all right by-and-by.

Tired? Well, no... What's the use of being tired? Do you see that?

That's the sun rising again.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

12th October.

THAT extremely thoughtful, impartial, and judicially-minded journal, the "Economist," has an article in its issue of the 27th of August with the above title, the substance of which is well worth reproducing. It has more than once been suggested that the highhanded action of Russia towards British commerce was really intended to provoke Great Britain to hostilities, so that Russia might be able to "save her face" by explaining that she did not yield to her Asiatic antagonist, but was not in a position at present to fight Japan and Great Britain together. There were two events in the week in which the "Economist" wrote serving to dissipate this idea. One was the imperial order to the Askold and Grosvoii to disarm at Shanghai, and so save the neutrality of China, which "may be accepted as an act of deference on His Majesty's part to universally recognised principles of international law, even though an adequate motive for his action might possibly be discovered in the practical certainty that if the refitting had been further prosecuted, the Japanese would have taken the vindication of that law into their own hands, and put an end to the possibility of the reappearance of the vessels in question on the Russian side." The other was the remarkable sequence of events when the Smolensk repeated on the South African coast her molestation of British shipping after Russia had assured Great Britain that "without prejudice to the ultimate determination of the claim of Russia to send through the Dardanelles ostensibly peaceful ships intended to blossom into men-of-war, no more seizures of neutral shipping would be made by the notorious pair of vessels, which had gained the high seas under those conditions." The "Economist" hints that it would be interesting to know what reply was made by our Foreign Office when it was told that it was all a mistake, due to the Russian Government having had no means of communicating its revised instructions to the Volunteer Fleet steamers. As a contemporary has pointed out, that Russia should be reduced to asking England to send her cruisers to tell Russian steamers not to interfere with British commerce is a striking commentary on Japan's destruction of Russia's sea power. "The situation thus created," says the "Economist," "is certainly peculiar, but the Czar's action may, we think, fairly be taken as indicating that there is no desire on his part to allow a *casus belli* with this country to be lightly developed—and still less any desire that one should spring up forthwith."

While the two cases above referred to were clear and definite ones, in which the Czar was bound to give way unless he wished to defy the judgment of the civilised world, there remain questions as to which Great Britain cannot possibly make concessions. One of these is the alleged preferential treatment by Russian cruisers and prize courts of non-British shipping. Mr. Balfour denied that there was any conclusive evidence of discrimination against British vessels. He was told that the war risk at Lloyds on British steamers going to neutral ports in the East and thence to Japan was 20s. per cent, and on German ships not much more than a quarter of this rate, and still less on French ships; but he maintained, in effect, "that not only are British shipowners the victims of a scare, but that British underwriters, whose whole business in life it is to calculate risks, are seriously misjudging the facts before them." He argued it out by rule of three. He pointed out "that the number of seizures of British vessels had borne no kind of proportion to the British percentage—said to amount to 90—of the total of ships trading to the Far East." The "Economist" points out that the number of Russian cruisers is so limited that if there were a general intention to damage, British trade, "it would certainly be carried out, not by the seizure of a preponderating number of British ships, but by a differential treatment of those that were seized." Here the facts, as we pointed out at the time we received a telegraphic summary of Mr. Balfour's explanation, are decidedly against the Premier; "and, as a matter of fact, it is known that in Germany a cheerful reliance is placed on the good will of the Russian navy." The following is the concluding paragraph of the "Economist's" article:—

"In these circumstances, Mr. Balfour's views as to the wisdom of British underwriters, to say nothing of British shipowners, are not likely to be accepted here with entire confidence. It is to be hoped that the tone of British diplomacy, though courteous, is such as to leave no doubt in the minds of Russian Ministers, and above all, of the Czar himself, that anything like preferential treatment of foreign neutral shipping at the expense of British, whether from the anti-British sentiment, or, as is now suggested, with the object of damaging the general trade of Japan, would bring about a dangerous state of feeling in this country. There is, perhaps, too little disposition here to recognise that belligerents have rights at sea, the exercise of which, even in the most temperate manner, cannot fail to cause inconvenience to the largest maritime trade in the world, and any undue limitation of which would

re-act injuriously on our own interests if we were at war. Self-restraint must therefore, be maintained among us and any excessive irritability must be held in check. But any suspicion of preference cannot fail to render such self-control difficult, and the early satisfaction of the rightful claims for compensation made on behalf of British shipowners would do more than anything else to relieve a condition of tension, which the Premier's speech has not altogether dispelled. The British Government would do well to make this clear at St. Petersburg."

CASTE IN SHANGHAI.

13th October.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "Equality" writes us an able letter in which he gives one reason why there are not more responses to the appeals that are made from time to time for recruits for our Volunteer Corps. He says that though he has only lately become a resident here, he has lived in British Colonies in all the four quarters of the globe, and when he came here he was surprised to find the number of Volunteers so small, and he "surmised that there must be a great many lazy and thoughtless young men amongst us, as this city ought surely to be able to turn out 1,500 able-bodied warriors when the call comes." On going into the question, he came to the conclusion "that outside of some indolent and weak-hearted semi-males, such as are found in every community, there are too many people, not too thoughtless, but too thoughtful, to join the ranks of the S. V. C." Their self-respect and their pride, he says, prevents them joining a Corps in which they would be looked down upon as second-class or inferior caste soldiers, if they joined B Company, or the Artillery, or any other Company that counts Eurasians among its members. "As matters are, the Light Horse look down upon A Company, A Company sneers at B Company, B Company holds Artillery men in profound contempt, and the gentlemen in the Light Horse generously allow the Artillery to look down upon the wharf coolies, mentally convinced that such is rather hard lines upon the wharf coolies. It is really difficult to measure the contempt of these snobs for everybody who is not in a 'hong,' or not absolutely white-skinned, or a shop keeper, or a salesman behind the counter, a hotel clerk, or, in short, a 'howling outsider,' to employ the ridiculous jargon of even these snobs."

A longer residence in Shanghai will, we feel sure, convince our correspondent, that his informants have vastly exaggerated the influence of caste here, and that the representa-

tions made to him are much more a pretext than a reason for not joining the Volunteers. We are quite sure that there is not one of the many colonies in which he has resided in which Society is not stratified, and this stratification is inevitable until the wildest dreams of the Socialists become realities; while it is certain that until human nature is radically changed, if all men once became equal, horizontal cleavages would soon reappear. Our correspondent must also, as an observer of Society in many climes, have seen that in every army there are crack regiments, and jealousies between various units, each man thinking, with that *esprit de corps* which is half the soul of a good fighting force, that his particular unit is the best. But there is not much grit or real self-respect or pride in the man who will accept this self-asserting superiority as well-founded and take it lying down.

And indeed there is another thing that a man who has knocked about in many British Colonies must have seen if he has kept his eyes open, and that is, that the stratification of Society does not extend to the field of sport; and serious as Volunteerism is in one way, it is also a form of sport. In sport of all kinds what is currently called social position carries little or no weight. The classification depends on the ability of the individual; the poor man, the shopkeeper, or salesman behind the counter, or hotel clerk, or "howling outsider," to quote our correspondent again, if he is a good bat or a good bowler, a good oar, or a good shot, will be given the position to which his capabilities entitle him. Other things being equal, men will naturally gravitate towards the men they are in the habit of mixing with in their ordinary life; but they will never go to their own "set" exclusively when they are making up an eleven, or an eight, or a sporting team of any kind. That a man should decline to join the Volunteers because he is afraid of being looked down by the Light Horse or by A Company shows really his own want of pride and self-respect. Let him join some other Company, and let the members of that Company win their spurs by knowledge of their work, regular attendance, and devotion to their drill and their shooting, and they will soon make it the crack Company in the Corps. The Volunteer authorities are no respecters of persons; there is no favouritism shown to any particular Company because its members are supposed to belong to a higher social stratum. The Shanghai Volunteer Corps never has been and is not a plaything; it is a working body, and the claim to recognition and respect is not in birth or fortune, even supposing

there were great differences of birth or fortune in Shanghai, but in devotion to and knowledge of the work of a Volunteer. In a Company of the Oxford University Volunteers many years ago, the captain was the son of a country parson with no private means, and an Earl and the nephew and heir of a Duke were full privates, and these latter got no promotion without working for it. We cannot believe that among the younger men who have been chosen out of hundreds at home to come to Shanghai, there can be many so "thoughtful" that they will not do their part in the defence of the community because they are afraid of being looked down upon. In a community so large as that of Shanghai has become there must be "sets," but there is really, as the membership of our sporting Clubs shows, very little of the snobbery that so hurts the feelings of our correspondent; and what snobbery there is amuses and cannot hurt the man who respects himself and is confident of his own position; for after all, snobbery is not all on one side.

Outports, Etc.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd October.

A French Squadron.

consisting of the cruiser Montcalm with Vice-Admiral Bayle on board, the two cruisers Sully and Gueydon, and four destroyers Pistolet, Mousquet, Fronde and Javaline, arrived on the 24th September from Shanghai. They will proceed to Hongkong and Saigon on or about the 5th October. The band of the Montcalm played at the Recreation Ground, Kulangsu, on Friday, the 30th September from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

A Festival.

The annual Feast of the Blessed Lady of Rosary was celebrated with the usual pomp at the Roman Catholic Church on Sunday, the 2nd October. High Mass was performed at 8.30 a.m. by the Reverend Father Blasco, assisted by two priests. The Church was beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens. In the afternoon the procession went round several narrow and filthy lanes of Amoy, the band of the French cruiser following, playing solemn marches. The facade of the Church was illuminated during the night and the festival concluded with a grand display of fireworks.

The Amoy Races

will take place as usual in the beginning of January, 1905. The training will commence about the end of this month.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

CHANGTEFU, NORTH HONAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd September.

The Tsai Yuan Sect.

As to the origin of the name, Chinese scholars have given four different characters, namely the characters for "circular," for "affinity," for "garden," and for "first"; but the preference seems to be for that of "garden" in memory of the ancient worthies who once banded together to save China. This is in accord with the explanation given by your Linchinghou correspondent in your issue of the 2nd September.

The object of the sect seems to be anti-dynastic and anti-foreign. They say the present Emperor has allowed foreigners to overrun the Empire and has forfeited the favour of heaven. Their motto is, "Down with the Manchu and up with the Han." The new Emperor, a descendant of the Mings, lives at the "Nine dragon" mountain. This mysterious mountain no-one seems to be able to locate, though it is supposed to be somewhere in the south. It is said that the plan of the sect is to get adherents as far north as Chêngtingfu. Then the new Emperor will set the date for rebellion. This is to be communicated to all the leaders who will appoint men to tear up the railway and destroy the telegraph in as many places as possible during a single night. This, they say, will prevent foreign troops from coming to the rescue. The standards shall then be raised as a signal to begin. All foreigners, all native Christians, as well as all officials loyal to the Manchus, are to be massacred. All Chinese, too, who will not supply money and provisions, are to be plundered at the discretion of the leaders.

Its Beginnings.

The Tsai Yuan is said to have been started in this prefecture before 1900 by a Taoist priest, who had gone south on pilgrimage, but there were few adherents, and it was totally eclipsed by the Boxer movement of that year. We think the Tsai Yuan is the "Kolao-hui" under another name. The local leaders here have taken a keen interest in the fortunes of the Kuangsi rebellion.

The greatest secrecy is enjoined on all adherents. A husband dare not tell his wife, nor a son his father. At first members of the sect recognised each other by a knot on the queue, but now we hear of many secret signs, such as the way they drink tea, the way they hold their pipes, the way they put the hand to the head or under the arm, or draw it across the breast. The leaders threaten with the severest penalties any member who will divulge the secrets of the sect. An initiation fee of 248 cash is paid the leader on entering the sect, in return for which he furnishes each with a knife and a small flag. The flag is to be hung outside the door at the commencement of the rebellion and secures the inmates from molestation.

Meeting at Night.

During March and April of this year the Tsai Yuan sect became very active and aggressive in this prefecture. Persecution of the native Christians commenced. Reports came from different parts that bands of the sect, numbering from several hundred up to a thousand were meeting at night in isolated temples with sentinels keeping watch, so that outsiders might not steal in to spy out the proceedings.

Miraculous powers, spiritual aid, and invulnerability, similar to that of the Boxers, were claimed. The native Christians became alarmed, saying the movement was similar to that of 1900. We informed the prefect, handing him the names of three principal leaders. These he promptly arrested, and for the time being the Tsai Yüan seemed checked. But in less than two months they were all released.

The Tsai Yüan made out that these leaders were released by order of the Governor of Honan. They claimed that the Governor belonged to the sect. Adherents now increased so rapidly that early in August we again laid the matter before the Prefect. At that time the American missionaries in Tainingfu were threatened. An intelligent Christian soldier and a Christian merchant in the city urged us to try and get the movement checked. The soldier said that all the southern men in the camps were either in the sect or were in sympathy with it, and that even the colonel was in favour of it. They made no secret of what they would do with the native Christians and all foreigners when the signal for action came. The merchant, who is one of our most able voluntary workers, said his brother, a Tsai Yuanti, had warned him of the approaching danger.

The Danger Spreading.

While waiting to see what the officials would do we sent a trusted helper through the eastern part of the prefecture, where we heard that the sect during the last two months had increased rapidly. This Eastern district is famed for turbulence. It can produce perhaps more highway robbers, more village fights, more rebellions, to the square mile than any other part of the Celestial Empire. The writer has had a taste of mob violence seven times in the same district. After several weeks the helper came back with the report that though the crops were good, and the season the busiest time of harvest, the proposed uprising of the Tsai Yüan sect this autumn was about the only theme of conversation. He reported that some local leaders were said to have as many as one and two thousand followers.

Attacking the Railway.

In the meantime the members of the Lu-Han railway staff were being robbed and threatened, and the railway interfered with. The railway people told the prefect that if he would not give better protection they would all leave. They also made strong protests at Peking.

The same day that the railway people demanded better protection from the prefect, we sent him an urgent letter with the names of about twenty Tsai Yüan leaders and the fullest information, at the same time adding that if the Tsai Yüan was not checked we must inform our British Minister at Peking. The prefect called and begged of us not to send word to Peking, promising to take strong measures against the Tsai Yüan. We assured him that we had confidence in his power to stop the movement against us and would only inform the British authorities in Peking as a last resort. (Our prefect is an elder brother of H. E. the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang). The prefect asked minutely for all the information we could furnish. He seemed surprised when we assured him that every camp and yamen in the city was infested and that he would do well to beware of his underlings.

The Results.

The colonel has been replaced by one who declares he will not spare the Tsai yuantia. The prefect with his personal attendants and about a dozen picked soldiers arrested two leaders in the city. Under torture they revealed that many prominent in the yamens were in the sect. More leaders have been seized. The two first arrested have been beheaded. Hundreds of the sect have fled from the city. The 1,900 village constables of this county have been summoned to meet the official. The same is true in all the seven counties comprising this prefecture. One of these constables, a Christian, told us that the magistrate ordered him and all the others to give the names and numbers of all connected with the sect in their respective villages and report to him later. The above measures taken by the officials to check the Tsai Yüan seems to have thoroughly frightened them, and for the present the danger appears to have passed.

We have gained most of the information about the sect from men who once belonged to the Tsai Yüan, but who now are converts to Christianity. It is needless to add that these repeated alarms are rather trying to the nerves of ladies who fled from here to Hankow in 1900 and underwent the horrors of the attack at Nangyangfu.

CHINGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5th October.

A Royal Present.

Now that we are in railway communication with the outer world we find that visitors are more frequent. We had a surprise visit lately from one of His Britannic Majesty's representatives from Weihaiwei. This gentleman had been sent to Chiufu to see Duke K'ung, the lineal descendant of China's greatest sage, and to present a portrait with autograph signature of our gracious Sovereign, His Majesty King Edward VII, himself. This was done at the Duke's request when the Governor of Weihaiwei visited him last year. The portrait, which was duly enclosed in a handsome frame, was received in state by Duke K'ung and paraded through the streets of Chiufu, that all might have the opportunity of knowing what the King of England is like. The Duke also had his portrait taken to send to the King in return. He appears to be a benevolent-looking gentleman of about thirty-five years of age, and one who worthily bears the honours of his distinguished ancestry.

The Boxer Rumours.

There are rumours of recrudescence of the Boxer agitation in the west of our province, but these so far seem to be of small importance, and with a friendly Governor in Chinanfu, and more or less active and intelligent officials bent on keeping the peace, we have no cause to fear that anything serious will be allowed to occur.

Departures.

Our city is getting depleted of its foreign residents. Several of the railway officials who have been engaged in building the line through the province are now packing up and setting their faces towards their fatherland. Others of our Mission community have

moved or are moving to other spheres of labour. Amongst these the Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Whitewright have recently moved to Chinanfu to begin the new work in connection with a Christian Institute to be erected in the capital city of our province. Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright have been for over twenty years engaged in work in this city in connection with the English Baptist Mission, and while we rejoice in their removal to a wider sphere of usefulness we cannot but regret the loss to the community here, a loss severely felt by a large circle of natives as well as foreigners.

The New United Arts College

in Weihien begins its operations shortly, and the Rev. S. and Mrs. Couling are also about to leave this city and take up their residence on the College compound in Weihien. Mr. and Mrs. Couling have successfully conducted a boarding school for the sons of native Christians for nearly twenty years in Oh'inghoufu and their removal causes a large blank in the Mission circle here. The Rev. S. Couling, M.A., and the Rev. E. W. Burt, M.A., from Tsouping, have been appointed professors in the new College in Weihien, and their friends rejoice in their opportunity for the wider recognition of their abilities.

The Theological Training Institute,

which was for many years under the care of the Rev. J. S. Whitewright as principal, is now enlarged and will be used conjointly by the American Presbyterian and English Baptist Missions. The Rev. J. P. Bruce, B.A., is now, in the absence of Mr. Whitewright, appointed to the principalship and we also congratulate him on this new appointment.

The Cult of Education.

These movements indicate the determination of the Missions concerned to keep as far as possible abreast of the enlarged opportunities and increasing responsibilities of their growing work in this province.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th October.

Consular Changes.

Great pleasure and satisfaction is felt on all sides at the return of Mr. E. H. Fraser, Consul-General, and his charming wife. Everybody is delighted to see them looking so well. Mr. Playfair, who has been Acting Consul-General during Mr. Fraser's absence, left for his post at Foochow on the 3rd inst. in the S. S. Tuckwo. By the same steamer also left Mr. L. Giles, of the Consular Service, who is going home on leave. During his stay in Hankow he has won the esteem and regard of most of the members of the community, and on Saturday last he was entertained at a farewell dinner by a number of his friends, who wished him bon voyage and an enjoyable holiday.

Mr. F. E. von Loshneyesen, the German Consul, has left, and has been succeeded by Dr. Schotz.

A Tragic Event.

The community was pained and startled on Monday morning to hear that one of the men of H. M. S. Bramble had been murdered by one or more French sailors in the German Concession. The reports at first as to how the murder was committed varied considerably, and at the inquest held at H. B. M.'s Consulate-General on Tuesday a verdict was

returned of wilful murder against one or more French sailors unknown.

While there were natives who saw the brutal and dastardly deed perpetrated and could tell the nationality of the men who did it, owing to it being dark there was difficulty in the identification of individuals.

The funeral of the murdered man took place on Tuesday morning, when there was a large gathering of his comrades from both H.M. ships Bramble and Fearless, as well as representatives of the French and German men-of-war in port. The British, French, and German Consuls, the Commissioner of Customs, and several other residents were present.

There is no doubt that the French naval authorities will cause a searching inquiry to be made with a view of finding out who is guilty of this terrible crime, and when the murderers have been discovered they will see that justice is done.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

29th September.

The Li-Chuan Murderers.

The bodies of the murdered bishop and priests have now reached the river side opposite Ichang city, and all the native officials have crossed over to pay them the prescribed rites. Two of the murderers have been brought in and have since been executed, the death penalty unfortunately being very barbarously inflicted, one poor creature being slashed about the head some six times before succumbing. This does not seem to have been done purposefully, but the executioner in charge at the time was a mere tyro; this being his first public appearance. Ichang has no regular executioner, but a soldier is selected from one of the camps to act in that capacity. He receives about a dollar and a-half for each man beheaded, and it is the custom to spend the half-dollar to burn cash paper for the soul of the slain man, and the remainder is immediately spent in a feast for the executioner and his companions, as it would be unlucky to keep such money about one, for it is the price of blood.

Native Medicine.

Our present district magistrate practised as a native doctor before his elevation to official rank. Last year he held an examination of native practitioners and granted certificates to some fifteen of them, and the first man was made a professor and given charge of some twenty students who are taught the cult of native empiricism free of expense, the magistrate supplying the professor's salary. This year another examination was held, and four others were chosen, one to be stationed at each gate of the city during the hot summer months to see any who cared to come, and to prescribe for them free of charge. One set of the questions in this last examination was on cholera. 1. How to prevent it (sweeping the streets, clean food, and abstinence from cold drinks). 2. How to drive away the evil spirit that causes it (by having cholera processions with dragon lamps through the streets, and by temple worship). 3. How to cure it (native medicines). Such were the answers given by one of the competing candidates.

Examinations.

The prefect has been holding an examination, analogous to our university matriculation, for those who wish to

enter for the B.A. degree, and the dishonest way it has been conducted has given rise to much dissatisfaction throughout the city. The first man is a sheer ignoramus, but rich, and is understood to have paid Tls. 1,000 for his position. When the B.A. examination is held the Provincial Literary Chancellor dare not fail the man who matriculated first, though he might venture to bring him in at the tail of the B.A.s. The other competing scholars in revenge have placarded the city with diatribes against such injustice. One I saw ran as follows: "For Tls. 1,000 you can come in first, for Tls. 200 you rank amongst the first ten, and for Tls. 100 in the first twenty; with a blind prefect and his muddle-headed assistants what can we poor scholars do?"

TAIANFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th September.

Enterprising Ex-Officials.

Taianfu seems to be honoured with rather an unusual number of ex-officials, when one considers that it is only an ordinary prefectural town. A noteworthy thing about these is that they are turning their attention more to practical things. One of them sought the writer's help to devise a machine for threshing out wheat, and now another has just requested him to examine a model of a plough which he has had made. He proposes by means of pulleys and ropes, manipulated with a hand windlass, to propel the plough, which has two shares across the field. The scheme does not look practicable, but the underlying thought is good and encouraging. In the first place he hopes to make a beginning toward the introduction of labour-saving and economical implements, and at the same time utilise the superabundant human element and thus conserve the food supply of the country. The interesting feature is to find men of this class interested in that kind of enterprise. It is to such internal development that the future of the country must look. Railways and labour-saving devices will prove of little advantage if all the rolling stock and implements are to be purchased abroad.

The War.

After the model had been examined, conversation turned on the progress of the war. The general consensus of opinion was that Japan stands in great danger of losing if the war is prolonged. One asked: "Why is it that the sympathisers of Japan do not turn in and help her out against this terrible antagonist?" Another: "International law will not admit of it." Still another: "International law! What is that? The dictum of the strongest; that is what international law is." Such a remark shows how much some of them are smarting under the position of China.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 30th September.

The New Terms of Service.

As wired already, the decision adopted by the Privy Council on the 28th September, regarding a revision of the Conscription Law for the increment of the

fighting capacities of the Japanese troops is substantially as follows:—

- 1.—The term of second reserve service shall be extended from five to ten years.
- 2.—The distinction between first and second reserve conscripts shall be abolished (general term of military reserve conscripts to be established).
- 3.—First militia men shall be transformed into second reserves and first reserve conscripts into general reserve conscripts.

The above programme was immediately submitted to the Emperor, who sanctioned and promulgated it in an Urgent Imperial Ordinance on the 29th, following by four supplementary rescripts. The revised regulations took effect from the date of the publication. From these Imperial Ordinances it may be gathered that the term of service has hitherto expired at 32 years of age, but is now extended by the new law to 37 years of age. First reserve conscripts, whose term of service has hitherto been fixed for 7 years and 4 months, and second reserve conscripts, whose term has hitherto been 1 year and 4 months, are now made general reserve conscripts and are to assume the duty as that of former first reserve conscripts. Second reserves and first reserve conscripts have heretofore been converted into the first militia on expiration of their term, but it is provided in the new law that first militiamen, who had not yet served for a period of five years, shall be made second reserve, and first reserve conscripts, whose service had not reached five years shall be made general reserve conscripts. The term of service of non-commissioned officers is, at the same time, extended from 12 years and 4 months to 17 years and 4 months.

Apart from alterations of an etymological nature, the most important amendment consists in increasing the term of the second reserve (Landwehr) and thereby the Japanese forces are extended by about four divisions, if I mistake not. The Japanese military system hitherto in force provided that after 12½ years a conscript passed into the territorial army, as noted above, whereas the corresponding period in France is 19 years, in Germany 18 years (19 in case of cavalry and artillery), and in Russia 23 years. The change now made in Japan will bring up a large number of men from the territorial troops to the reserves—men of 2½ years and upwards, the best men for military service. A Tokio paper says that Japan will now be able to send 500 men into the field for every 100 sent by Russia; altogether the present urgent measure taken by the Tokio Government is considered to be a reply to the recent ukase of the Russian Emperor.

Prince Hohenzollern.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan returned a visit on the 27th September to Prince Karl Anton von Hohenzollern at the Shiba Detached Palace. His Highness was the recipient on that occasion of the Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum from the hands of the Emperor. The German Royal guest is said to be highly gratified with the cordial treatment of the Japanese Court. He was pleased on the 27th ult. to contribute a sum of 2,000 yen toward the relief fund of the Japan Red Cross Society. On the 28th General Terauchi, Minister of War, gave a dinner in honour of the Prince. His Highness will abandon his rôle as a national guest on 3rd October and proceed to Nikko incognito, where he will stay two or three days.

The Projected Volunteers.

On Thursday afternoon over two hundred members of the nobility met at the Nobles' Club, Tokio, to listen to an address by H. I. H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa, President of the Imperial Maritime Association, on the subject of the proposed volunteer fleet. He impressed upon the noble audience the urgent necessity of building auxiliary cruisers, the possession of which is of vital consequence in time of war. After referring to what some advanced Occidental nations have already done in this line, the Imperial speaker concluded with a strong exhortation to the nobles to lend their powerful support for the successful realisation of the project in question. Prince Tokugawa, President of the Club, on behalf of the nobles present, replied to His Imperial Highness, thanking him for his gracious speech and assuring him of the resolution of all the nobles to do their utmost to further the cause His Highness has so enthusiastically taken up and the importance of which the nobles fully recognise.

Prof. Hearn Dead.

The death of Prof. Yakumo Koiunami (Lafcadio Hearn) took place of heart trouble on the night of the 26th September at his residence at Tokio. He was of Irish and Greek parentage and came to Japan some fourteen years ago. Prof. Hearn was formerly in the Imperial Tokio University and subsequently at the Waseda University. Long ago he was at Matsuyae, Izumo province, where he embraced Shintoism, the locality being the seat of the famous Izumo Taisha. He was one of the best known litterateurs in the world; his speciality, of late, being Japan. The funeral was held on Friday, the intimate friends and relatives principally attending. Prof. Ume of the Imperial University, who is a native of the same province as Mrs. Hearn, will look after her interests. Apropos, a Yokohama paper says that as a stylist he seems to rank with Walter Pater or even with Landor, but he chose to move in a more limited field than either of those writers, with the result that his writings have perhaps not received so much attention as they deserve. With Japan his name will always be closely connected, not so much because he became a subject of the Japanese Empire—his Japanese name never became familiar to foreign ears and he will always be known as Lafcadio Hearn—but because he realised and crystallised certain phases of Japanese life which had not been dealt with before. Mr. Hearn had the peculiarity that, while he was an agnostic, there was yet a large amount of mysticism in his nature. An ardent admirer and student of Herbert Spencer, he yet loved to dabble in studies which were on the edge of metaphysics, if they did not overstep the edge. This delight in the mystical and shadowy seemed to grow upon him during his life in Japan and may perhaps be partly assigned to his studies in the literature of the East. Much has been said as to the exalted impressions of the country conveyed in Mr. Hearn's writings, but it must be remembered that these impressions were as Mr. Hearn saw them. No doubt he looked at things from the idealistic point of view, but it may be regarded that he was more than is given to minds less richly endowed to discern. Mr. Hearn married a Japanese lady, being adopted into her family and thus becoming a Japanese subject. Of late years he has lived a very retired life in Tokio, having dropped most of his old

friends, who indeed, rarely saw him. He resigned the position at the University last year. Mr. Hearn was fifty-five years old.

Army Reform in Corea.

It is reported from Seoul that the Army Reform Scheme has been already sanctioned by the Emperor and as to the announcement of the programme, a conference of the committee concerned was expected on the 27th inst. The recapitulation of the return bill is: 1st, To create the General Staff Board; 2nd, To create the Inspectorate-General of Military Education; 3rd, To inaugurate the system of Imperial A.D.C.; 4th, The readjustment and unification of arms (rifles after the pattern of Japan's 30th year (1897 style); 5th, To discharge those soldiers over 40 years and under 21 years; 6th, The appointment and dismissal of officers to be made in consideration of their education; 7th, To change the distribution of troops, etc. Major-General Yi Tchi-yong (the signator of the Japanese-Corean alliance protocol) was appointed the Inspector-General of Military Education.

Return to Tibet

The Rev. Yekai Kawaguchi, of Tibetan fame, will leave Kobe by a steamer on the 11th October on another tour to Lhasa. He will first proceed to Nepal via Burma and Calcutta, in order to present the reigning sovereign a prayer of the Japanese Ohbaku sect. Early next year he is expected to reach Lhasa under protection of the British authorities.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Melbourne, 26th August.

Downfall of the Labour Ministry.

Mr. Watson's Ministry has been defeated over a clause of the Arbitration Bill, relating to reference to Unionists, by a majority of two votes. Mr. Watson sought a dissolution, but Lord Northcote, the Governor-General, declined to dissolve the House, and sent for Mr. G. H. Reid, the Free Trade champion, to form a Ministry. This he has succeeded in doing, taking the portfolio of External Affairs himself. The veteran Sir George Turner is back at his old post as Treasurer, which he occupied under the Barton régime. Mr. McLean, a Victorian representative, is Customs Minister. The remainder of the team are new to Cabinet rank, so far as Federal politics are concerned. Mr. Alfred Deakin declines to take office under the Reid Government, but his vote and influence will be at the service of the coalition, for this government like previous ones is an amalgamation of two if not three parties in the House. Mr. Reid is determined to carry through the Arbitration Bill, perhaps in a less advanced form, for this measure now bears on its back the wrecks of two ministries. By consent the fiscal issue is to be left severely alone. Mr. Reid can scarcely do otherwise, seeing that for his narrow majority of four he depends on the adherence of the Protectionist leader Deakin and his following.

State Politics.

Although the Premier (Mr. Burt) was in the happy position of being able to announce that there was a surplus on the financial year of over half-a-million, he is now casting around for the means of

raising £10,000 for the maintenance of public charities. One brilliant proposal that up to date has not met with much enthusiasm, is to tax all sorts of Saturday afternoon pleasures, such as cricket and football matches, whilst theatre and concert goers are also threatened with an impost. Half-a-crown yearly it is proposed to take from bicycle owners, who are mostly working men, and use them for business purposes instead of the wretched train services so frequently provided. It is to be noted that so far, the moderately wealthy who can afford golf and such like pastimes, as well as the owner of the motor-car are not mentioned, yet the Premier and his supporters chief jibe at the expense of the Labour Party is that they stand for class legislation, pure and simple. The Premier's latest proposal runs the labour men very fine in this matter, however the suggestion noted above is hardly likely to grow out of the budding stage.

At the last State election we were asked to give answers to certain questions on religious instruction in State schools. The referendum decided that matters should remain in statu quo. The Council of Churches, the party foremost in the matter, accepted this decision for a time. Having agreed to submit to arbitration, the Council now refuses to accept the decision, and by side pressure has induced the Premier to allow of religious instruction being given in State schools on one or two days a week during school hours, the people to supply teachers, and the parents their consent. This attitude on the part of the Cabinet denotes a certain amount of wobbling on the question.

An Expert Scandal.

Serious charges of irregularity and corrupt practices have been made at a sitting of the Butter Commission by Mr. Sinclair, an ex-Government agricultural expert, against Mr. J. W. Taverner, the State's present General Agent in London. Evidence was produced by Mr. Sinclair to the effect that a large consignment of frozen mutton shipped by Mr. Taverner when Minister of Agriculture was in an emaciated condition, although it bore the Government "approved for export" stamp. Mr. Sinclair when in London repeatedly called the attention of the department to the harm these consignments were doing to the export trade of the State. Urged on by the House, Mr. Bent, the Premier, has cabled Mr. Taverner to return at once, and defend these charges which will be heard before a select committee of members. The terms of Mr. Taverner's appointment are also coming in for a good deal of criticism. He was appointed in February last at a salary of £1,000 per annum, (this sum to include expenses of the office, but the appointment was not agreed to by Parliament. Mr. Taverner's first proceeding on arrival in London was summarily to discharge the two clerks who had been in the office for twenty years, giving them a month's salary in lieu of notice. Their places were filled by two men from the Agricultural Department at Melbourne who had no experience of the work of the London office, and their travelling expenses were paid by the present Government without consulting Parliament in the matter. It is more than likely that the two displaced members of the London staff will bring actions for damages against the present administration, as they claim that they were subject to the Public Service regulations in common with other State employés.

Chinese Competition.

Chinese labour seems to be the bête noire of the furniture trade in Melbourne. A deputation representative of both employers and employes waited on the Premier the other day to ask that legislation should be passed to prevent the trade from passing wholly into the hands of the Chinese. The deputation was introduced by Sir A. Peacock who stated that six hundred and fourteen Asiatics were engaged in the trade in Melbourne as against only one hundred white operatives; and unless action was speedily taken these one hundred would soon be crowded out.

The secretary of the trade society informed the Premier that a large number of factories had been closed of late years owing to Chinese competition. The Inspector of Factories admitted that the act was being evaded by Chinese, although the police did their best to see that the statute was carried out. One manufacturer said that the Chinese were not made to carry out the law whilst Europeans were. The Chinese should be prohibited from working in their own homes, and their factories should be under the control of lockers, so that they could only work during statutory hours. Their books should be kept in English to show whether they paid the stipulated minimum wage. The Premier, in reply, said he would put the suggestion as to lockers before the Cabinet, there was also a proposition as to licensing the Asiatic workers, but he was in doubt as to the number of licenses he ought to issue. Sir A. Peacock suggested that the number be limited to six hundred, the licenses to be cancelled when a breach of the Factories' Act was committed.

In Sydney a conference of county storekeepers and merchants has been held to consider the question of Chinese competition. It was candidly admitted by all present that the Chinese storekeeper had obtained such a firm footing that it was impossible to wipe him out. Said one delegate: "No matter how keen or clever or shrewd a white man may be, he is only misleading himself if he thinks he can compete with the Chinese storekeeper." The conference is considering a proposal prohibiting the immigration of aliens, and the enforcement of the statutory and municipal laws on those now domiciled in the State.

An Italian Visitor.

The Italian cruiser Liguria under the command of the Duc d'Abruzzi is now on a visit to Melbourne. After firing an official salute the vessel took up a berth at Port Melbourne. The usual official calls have been made and returned. The Premier entertained the Duc and his staff at dinner at Parliament House this week, and later they were accommodated with seats next the Speaker at the debate which was then in progress.

The duke is evidently a favourite amongst the ladies, for a society scribe thus writes of him: "The Duc d'Abruzzi is creating quite a sensation here for, he is of the Royal blood, cousin of the King of Italy, and royalties are scarce in this part of the world. He is charming to meet, just a simple, unassuming sailor, but at the same time a polished gentleman who has added to his culture the knowledge and savoir faire gained by extensive travel. He is nice-looking, too, as be- seems a prince, and as one girl said in a disappointed tone, almost English in appearance. Indeed, strange to say, most of the officers are very misleading in this respect, and quite a number of them are

fair. The duke will be quite a society lion while he is here, and will be rushed everywhere, poor man. Then the fact that he is a man of "derring-do," an explorer who has dared the solitude of the Northern solitudes, and bears the scars of his sufferings, adds much to his fascinations. Besides, Italians have ever been the friends of the English.

Wreck of the ship Aigburth.

By the steamer Guthrie from Singapore recently arrived in Sydney, came the captain, chief mate, and three seamen belonging to the Liverpool ship Aigburth, which was wrecked on Rooke Island off the New Guinea coast on the 13th of July whilst on a voyage from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Java.

After the vessel got on the rocks all hands left in the boats, one of which containing the second mate and seven seamen has not since been heard of. The chief mate reports that his boat's crew went through a most exciting time before reaching a civilised port.

Altogether they spent nine days in the boat, during two of which they were without fresh water. Their provisions were all spoilt on account of the rough weather they encountered. At times they were in great danger of being dashed on the reefs; later a second boat was sighted and the two then cruised in company, parties being landed on several occasions to obtain food from the natives. Frequently they had to beat a hasty retreat to their boats owing to the threatening appearance of New Guinea islanders who appeared in full war paint.

Slow progress was made along the coast but eventually the German Settlement of Podenshaven was reached, and from thence the shipwrecked mariners were transferred to Wilhelmshaven, and at the latter port were put on board the Guthrie en route for Sydney.

Long-Distance Cycling.

The annual long-distance road cycling event of the year, promoted by the Dunlop Tyre Company was run off on Saturday, 20th August. The track from Warnambool to Melbourne was the same as last year, the distance being 165 miles. In spite of the unfavourable condition of the roads only twenty-eight out of the one hundred and fifty-three acceptors withdrew. The limit men were sent away punctually at 5.50 a.m., and at 7 a.m. the scratch men, including Arnet, last year's winner, were got away. The finishing-point was at the Haymarket, Melbourne, and about 2 p.m. a goodly crowd had assembled at this point to wait for the arrival of the winner. About 2.15 he hove in sight and proved to be a young Victorian, Wright, who in his working hours is a letter clearer employed by the post-office, clearing letter boxes in a distant suburb. Wright's time for the distance was 7h. 55m., and he received a handicap of thirty-eight minutes; he has only been riding five years, so can scarcely be classed as a professional. J. Arnet, last year's winner, was not even placed.

Rowdiness at Football.

Rough play and abuse of the field umpires have been marked features of the game at many of the matches played this season for the championship. The investigation committee of the Football League held a meeting recently to hear charges laid by a field umpire against three players who took part in a league match a few weeks ago. Evidence was given by the umpire and others that on this particular occasion, the game soon developed into what was nothing less than a free

fight between the opposing teams. During scrimmages the existence of the leather was apt to get overlooked, whilst the footballers proceeded to settle party differences with their fists. The umpire in question stated that during the progress of the match he called the two captains together, and intimated that if the rough play was not stopped he would leave the ground. The committee decided to disqualify the worst offender until the end of the 1905 season, whilst the other two were wiped out for three playing Saturdays. The old song says a policeman's lot is not a happy one, but the cop's is only a patch on the lot of a field umpire in a match where party feeling runs strong.

A Weather Prophet's Forecast.

Professor Wragge, who until recently occupied the position of Queensland Government Astronomer when through retrenchment his services were dispensed with, has shaken the dust of Australia off his feet. Before leaving the Commonwealth, however, the Professor, who by the way was an excellent weather tipster, has given the Australian public the benefit of free tips as to the weather forecast for this and next year. Mr. Wragge does not confine his forecast to weather alone, but descends to matters equally as important to farmers, dairymen, etc., such as rust in wheat, swine fever, anthrax, and fruit pests. He foresees heavy rains in Queensland, where the mail movements of the G.P.O. per coaches are to be stuck by floods, whilst he advises Northern farmers to go in heavily for ensilage. To seafaring people who of all others most appreciated the astronomer's forecasts, he forecasts much tempestuous weather, and the general tone of his remarks may be summarised as "Look out for squalls." Possibly the professor's forecasts have taken this tone on account of his summary treatment at the hands of the Queensland Government.

Adventurous Travellers.

Two adventurous yachtsmen have started from Shoreham, England, on a voyage to Australia via the Cape. The craft they are making the voyage with is a ketch-rigged vessel 40 feet in length by 11 feet beam, and of about 14 tons, measurement. Their only companion on this long and hazardous voyage is a dog. From a "Daily Chronicle" account the ketch, which is named the Brighton, has been well equipped for the journey, and carries a plentiful supply of provisions. Messrs. Napper and Langford are the two adventurous spirits who form the crew, together with the dog aforesaid. They propose to make calls at Tenerife, St. Helena and Capetown; from the latter port the intention is to sail across to the North-West Coast of Australia, reaching the port of Broome if possible. All going well so far, they intend to try their luck at the pearl fishing. Both men admit that the voyage is one of difficulty and some danger to so small a vessel.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

18th August.

Russia's Heir.

It was with very genuine satisfaction that we received the announcement last Saturday that, after numerous disappointments in the matter of daughters, the Czarina had given birth to a son, and

Russia possessed a direct heir to its Throne. Poor little boy! Within an hour of his birth he was made Colonel of a regiment and received no less than twenty-two separate titles, but in spite of all this one cannot help speculating as to what the future may hold in store for him, and few will be found to envy his lot. At any rate his birth has brought joy to Russia in one of her darkest hours, and we will hope the blackness of night has passed and that when this terrible war ends brighter days may follow, as we cannot forget that the small Czarevitch has British blood in his veins and that his mother was a very favourite grandchild of our late Queen Victoria. His birth should have some influence in drawing two great nations closer together—at least we may hope that no more of our ships will be sunk now.

The Chantry Bequest.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, which has for some weeks past been inquiring into the administration of the Chantry bequest, has now been published and leaves no doubt in most people's minds as to the wisdom of the inquiry, it being generally admitted that the works of many of the most brilliant British artists who worked during the last quarter of the nineteenth century are "missing" from the collection. The reading of the report leaves one with the impression that the Committee have let down the administrators of the fund as lightly as possible. They say they desire distinctly to record their belief that there is no ground for any imputation of corrupt or interested motives against that body; "they are of opinion, however, that too exclusive a preference has been given to pictures shown at the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy and that insufficient attention has been paid to other exhibitions." As this was the main point of the argument one can only say that the case of the agitators has been proved. Several remedial measures are suggested by the Committee, the main one being that in future the Trust shall be governed by a Committee of three—consisting of the President of the Royal Academy, an R.A. appointed by the Council, and an A.R.A. nominated by the Associates. The appointments to stand for five years only, and the committee not to be eligible for immediate re-election.

Are We Deteriorating as a Race?

A report which has just been published (in the form of a blue book) by the Committee empowered to inquire into the matter of our physical deterioration provides one with food for much thought. It seems that mothers especially would do well to look the matter well in the face and decide for themselves whether they are bringing up their children in the manner best calculated to make them strong and useful members of society in years to come. It is argued that in many particulars we are far less healthy than our forefathers were. Our sight is less clear, our teeth decay, our digestions leave much to be desired, and nine out of ten girls suffer from anaemia. That this is true one cannot deny, but the question is what can one do to improve matters. It appears to me that so far as the middle classes are concerned children were never so well cared for or studied as they are to-day, and to children of the upper classes the same usually applies, though they get far less individual care from their parents and are usually at the mercy of tutors and governesses. It is among the lower classes that deterioration is most apparent and this is chiefly owing to the fact that a large number of mothers are likewise bread-winners, more especially in large towns, where they constantly work in factories for eight or ten hours a day leaving their offspring to tend for themselves as best they can. It is said that among these tiny beings gin-

drinking is enormously on the increase! One can scarcely credit it, but it is said that these poor women when they come home at night dead tired bring in gin with them, and being too worn out to cook a meal they give the children some to keep them quiet. A city missionary wrote a short time ago substantiating this and said it was no unusual thing for him to be asked by a tiny mite for a penny to buy a drop of gin. Improper feeding is answerable for an enormous amount of the mortality among the children of the poor. And yet what are the poor mothers to do? If they don't work the babies starve, and if they do they die constantly in spite of their efforts. To me the problem seems one as difficult of solution as the reform of our tariff, and quite as vital.

A "Salvation" Tour.

General Booth is in truth a most wonderful old man. Though over seventy years of age he is conducting a tour of his army from Cornwall to Aberdeen by motor-car. Five or six towns are visited daily at each of which revival services are held. Wherever he goes the old General is received by vast crowds of people and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. He does not confine his remarks exclusively to religious subjects. At Chippenham when addressing the inmates of the workhouse he remarked that it was a disgrace to the country that worn-out workers should live in a semi-prison dressed in semi-prison garb, and that if the Salvation Army had the ten millions spent annually in poor-law relief they would make better use of it.

A Sad Old Age.

By a curious coincidence almost at the precise time the "General" was speaking a tragic little story was being told at High Wycombe. An old man named Jonathan House who is now ninety-seven years of age was recently turned out of the cottage where he was living because he was so old the people could not be troubled to keep him any longer. Knowing he had a rooted objection to the "Union" they got him there by stratagem, pretending they were taking him for a drive. The old man appealed against his hard fate, protesting that he had worked hard all his life and had never received parish relief, but now he was past work and his sons could not help him so he did not know what to do; he had been in one situation for forty years. One feels grieved for the poor old man who struggled on so bravely only to be decoyed into the "House" at last. We seem curiously deficient in our mode of providing for our aged poor. Occasionally I visit some old people who live in some charming-looking almshouses in a tiny village in Somerset. Outwardly they have the appearance of a perfect haven of rest, but oh! the bitter jealousy that reigns within! It is a spot visited constantly during the summer months by tourists and the old women make a small harvest when the weather is fine by providing tea for visitors. Occasionally old Mary, who is very much on the qui vive, annexes three parties to Betsy's one and maybe Sarah's two. The wintry days are long and forgiveness hard. No, I would not like to end my days in an almshouse.

J. K.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

22d September.

Liaoyang.

Naturally Londoners have during the past day or two manifested an immense increase of interest in the war, and all the editions of the evening papers have been eagerly bought up. It is very difficult for us at home and especially for that great majority which has little knowledge of the geography of the Far East, to follow the progress of the Japanese advance towards Liaoyang and Mukden. Manchurian names get so twisted on reach-

ing us, sometimes through Japanese, sometimes through Russian sources and they can so seldom be identified with any name to be found in any available map, that it is hardly to be wondered at that the bulk of readers make no attempt to trace out the whereabouts of the contending forces, and are content to know that the Japanese have won a victory or, less frequently, sustained a check. But now it is realised that if the estimates of the numbers fighting on both sides around Liaoyang are anywhere near correct, we are living through the biggest battle, in regard to the forces engaged, that has ever taken place since the records of history began. Our latest news at the time I write is that the Russians are in full retreat, and we are anxiously waiting to hear whether that retreat approximates to what Captain Mahan calls a "successful retreat," or whether it is a rout which will put the final issue of the war beyond all doubt. Most of the military experts in this country appear to be convinced that Liaoyang will prove, if it has not already proved, a Russian Sedan.

The Cabinet and Mr. Chamberlain.

We are still in the midst of the holidays, and it will be another week or two yet before the autumn campaign in the constituencies fairly begins. There are, however, plenty of indications that it will be a particularly vigorous campaign which is only natural, seeing that the general election cannot be delayed for many months. Meanwhile there has been this week one very significant speech from a Cabinet Minister. The Marquis of Londonderry, addressing a Primrose League gathering at Stockton, declared that if the Unionists did not somehow put an end to their dissensions on the fiscal question, they must look forward to the coming election with feelings of the greatest possible apprehension; and he urged them in effect to unite upon the Balfourian policy and have nothing to do with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. At the same time he blamed the extreme Freetraders of the party for refusing to reopen the question to the extent of investigation. To this Mr. Ritchie has replied denying that the Freetraders in the Cabinet had ever opposed an inquiry, and suggesting that even now the Unionist Party might be united if the whole question were referred to a Royal Commission. As far as Mr. Balfour is concerned I have no doubt he would gladly get rid of the question for a year or two in this way; but it would not suit Mr. Chamberlain's book at all. It would of course kill his Tariff Commission and most probably kill his preference scheme as well. Of course it has always been known that Lord Londonderry was substantially a Freetrader, and some surprise was felt when he accepted the office which the Duke of Devonshire threw up; but in his recent speech and perhaps even more in some correspondence which has risen out of it, he has gone further than he or any other present Cabinet Minister has hitherto done in the direction of **Depression and Bankruptcy.**

One thing which is helping Mr. Chamberlain is that there are at present no marked signs of a revival from the trade depression from which we have been suffering; indeed there are many who prophesy that we are merely at the beginning of a long period of depression. Freetraders may be perfectly right when they ascribe the scarcity of money to the recent war and ask how the nation can possibly expect to sink two or three hundred millions in a war without feeling the poorer for it; but whatever the cause it is certain that in a time of bad trade people will be inclined to listen to anyone, be he statesman or charlatan, who offers them a panacea. A fresh evidence of the depression is found

in the bankruptcy returns for last year which showed a decided increase in the number of insolvents as compared with the year before. On the other hand, there was a falling-off in the number of heavy bankruptcies. The real lesson of the return is, however, to be found in its records of bankruptcies due to absolute recklessness and dishonesty. It may not be easy to make people honest by act of parliament, but one would think that a way might be found of rendering it a little more difficult to live in luxury on money belonging to others. For instance a case is cited in which two Austrian Jews started a business without capital, drew from it £28,000 in nine years, and then failed for £97,000 with assets of £7,000 to meet the claims.

Sir Forrest Fulton's Indiscretion.

Goaded by the attacks of the friends of Mr. Adolf Beck, Sir Forrest Fulton, the Recorder of London, has written a long letter to the "Times" defending himself and the jury who tried Mr. Beck in 1896, convicted, and sentenced him. It must be admitted that his defence, considered as such, is forcible and complete. He showed that the evidence on which Mr. Beck was convicted was ample; no fewer than ten women having positively identified him as the man who robbed them, and all remaining unshaken under cross-examination. "Under no system of jurisprudence," he justly urges, "can it ever be possible to prevent judges and juries alike being deceived by reckless or perjured testimony." There is, however, plenty of room for an inquiry as to how the evidence was collected, and as to whether the system is not somewhere in fault, and Sir Forrest, it is generally felt, would have done better to assist the advocated enquiry than to rush into print. In the legal profession the Recorder is almost unanimously blamed for breaking the rule of etiquette which forbids a judge to take part in public controversy over a case in which he has sat.

Two Losses to the Church.

The Church of England has suffered two heavy losses in the deaths of Dr. Ridding, Bishop of Southwell, and Dean Hole of Rochester. Dr. Ridding went straight from the head mastership of Winchester to be the first bishop of the then newly created Bishopric of Southwell without ever having held an incumbency; but as everyone knows he proved a most able ruler of the Church who made himself loved as well as respected throughout his diocese. Dean Hole, who is said to be the only Church dignitary who ever sat at Mr. Punch's famous Board, is perhaps better known to most people as a rose-grower and a humourist than as a churchman; but he was as earnest and eloquent as a preacher as he was humorous and eloquent as an after-dinner speaker. A large number of his best stories are embodied in his books of recollections and many of them have been reproduced in the papers since his death. There is one good story, however, which I have not seen repeated. On at least one occasion he told a tale of a curate who did not get on very well with his parishioners in a locality much addicted to sport. He was all the more pleased therefore when he received a personal request that prayers might be offered for one Lucy Grey, till a week or two afterwards he was told: "You needn't pray for Lucy Grey any longer, Sir; she's won the steeplechase."

9th September.

Doncaster.

It has been a brilliant Doncaster meeting in spite of the fact that the great race was almost a foregone conclusion. The King, who reached London from Marienbad on Saturday, stayed in town only till Monday, when, after bidding the Queen farewell on her departure for

Copenhagen, he was off to Rufford Abbey where he stayed as the guest of Lord Savile during the great race meeting of the North. On the day of the St. Leger his Majesty reverted to the old custom of wearing a black coat and a tall hat, and his intention had evidently been made known, as all the men who may be regarded as moving in Court circles were similarly attired. On the other race days, however, the King adhered to the more free and easy costume which he has set the example of wearing in recent years. His Majesty had the satisfaction of winning a small race on the great day, his Chatsworth being ridden to victory in the Bradgate Park Plate, and he had every reason to be gratified with the outburst of loyal enthusiasm with which the victory was received. As for Pretty Polly, her owner's only regret must be that she was not entered for all the great three-year-old events of the year, for in that case she would certainly have established a new record by winning them all.

The Escaped Princess.

There was a report a few days ago that Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, whose escape from the keepers created such a sensation on the Continent last week, was recognised among the passengers crossing to England by the Calais-Dover route, but it has not been confirmed. A Socialist legislator in Berlin has confessed that he gave the lady harbour for a time, but the secret of her present whereabouts is well kept. The incident has aroused much interest in this country, for the Princess is of course bound by more than one tie of near relationship to our own Royal Family. Her father, King Leopold of the Belgians, was Queen Victoria's first cousin, and her husband's father was an equally near relation, Prince Philip and Princess Louise being first cousins. Her daughter is married to a brother of the German Empress, and one of her sisters is the Countess Lonyay, whose mésalliance after the tragic death of her first husband, the heir to the Austrian Throne, so incensed her father. Whether the Princess is really suffering from mental derangement is still disputed, though she can hardly be a woman of well-balanced mind. Some of the papers are making her out an ill-used heroine of romance: but even if we accept as accurate the detailed story of her scandal which was published by her paramour, it is difficult to see what claim she has on our sympathy. She is forty-six years old now, and was a woman of forty, with grown-up children, when she deserted her husband for Lieutenant Mattusich. The only wonder is that any effort should be made to trace her. The natural thing would be to regard her disappearance as a good riddance. But Prince Philip is not fashioned after the model of ordinary princes, as witness the duel which he fought with Lieutenant Mattusich, and in which he was wounded, at the time of the first scandal.

The Invasion of Essex.

A considerable army has just been landed on the coast of Essex, and is engaged in ravaging the country. Yesterday Colchester fell into their hands; and although the war correspondents are kept almost as much in the dark in these operations as they are in Manchuria, the general opinion seems to be that so far the defenders are getting the worst of it. They are beyond question the most realistic army manoeuvres that have ever been carried out in this country. The

War Office is careful to explain that they have not been planned on the assumption that it would be possible for a foreign army to invade our shores. It is, indeed, the invaders who primarily represent the British Army, and the scene of operations is from their point of view a foreign country in which they have disembarked after the enemy's fleet had been annihilated by our ships. It is hinted, however, that this was not quite the idea of the manoeuvres when they were first thought of. The navy, it is said, was to have played a part in the operations; but the Admiralty refused to take part in manoeuvres based on the assumption that they had failed to prevent an invasion of our shores and so the plans had to be modified. What truth there is in this story I don't know; but in any case the sham campaign is one of quite exceptional interest and value.

The Trade Unionists.

This week the annual "Labour Parliament," the "Trades Union Congress," as its members with doubtful grammar persist in calling it, has been held at Leeds. The President on this occasion is Mr. Richard Bell, the organiser of the railway men and member of Parliament for Derby. The great question which is still agitating the minds of the trade unionists is the Taff Vale judgment, under which the South Wales Miners' Federation has been held responsible for damages, on account of illegal picketing by its agents, and has been hit to the tune of some £57,000. Mr. Bell declares, with truth, that under this and other recent decisions trade unions exist very much on sufferance, and employers, if they choose, can crush them. That a good many Conservatives, as well as the great bulk of the Liberals, are agreed that some alteration in the law in favour of trade unionists is necessary, is proved by the fact that the second reading of the Trade Unionists' Bill was actually carried last session by a majority of thirty-nine, though of course the measure got no further. Still, their only hope of practical legislation is in the Liberals, and the consequence is that the policy of maintaining the absolute independence of the labour party has been weakened. The matter is urgent, and a Liberal-Labour alliance is the only means by which it can be settled. Therefore Mr. Bell urges trade unionists to support those candidates who will pledge themselves "to support our Trades Disputes Bill and who will defend the principle of Free Trade." Probably therefore there will be fewer three-cornered fights at the next General Election.

Swimming the Channel.

There have been three more attempts this week to swim the Channel between Dover and Calais—one by Weidman, the Dover amateur long-distance swimmer, and two by Burgess, who though champion swimmer of France, in which country he has resided for years, is a Yorkshireman by birth and has retained his British nationality. On his second attempt Burgess got within two miles of the French coast after swimming twenty-two miles in nine hours. Unfortunately, towards the end of the swim a heavy sea arose, or there seems no doubt that Burgess would easily have accomplished his task. As it is, his swim easily beats all previous records for pace, and when he swims again next year, as he has announced his intention of doing, he will, I expect, be more heavily backed than any of his predecessors have been.

It is pretty well certain that there will be no more attempts this year to emulate Captain Webb's unique feat.

The Beck Case.

The Home Secretary has yielded to the popular demand, and this morning he announces the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the circumstances of Adolf Beck's two convictions. Sir Edward Clarke, upon whom so many people pitched as the proper person to preside over the inquiry, has no place on the Committee, but with the Master of the Rolls as Chairman, and Sir Spencer Walpole and Sir John Edge as the other members, the Committee will fully inspire public confidence.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1904, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (Chairman), H. De Gray, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrightson, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted. *Public Garden Extension.*—The Council is informed that the necessary formalities preliminary to the carrying out of this work have been concluded, that is to say, the assent of the owners of the registered property to which the Public Gardens form the foreshore, of the Harbour Authorities, and of the Taotai, have been obtained. While ordering the correspondence to be included in the minutes, the Council directs that the work of raising with mud from the opposite foreshore be proceeded with at the earliest possible date, with a view to the completion of the extension before next summer.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 26th March, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you a proposal, the general outline of which is presumably already within your knowledge, on the subject of increasing the area of the Public Garden by the reclamation of foreshore land, a public improvement now urgently required.

In the first place I have to allude to the negotiations between the Consulate-General, the Harbour Authorities, the Taotai, and the Council, in 1890, set out in letters reproduced in the Annual Municipal Report for that year (pp. 182/6); and I have the honour to request, in the public interest, that your good offices may be secured in obtaining the formal consent of the local Chinese Authorities to the present proposal.

You may have observed from recent published Municipal minutes that the Council has obtained high scientific authority in support of the proposed new line of bunding, and I have now the honour to inform you that the Harbour Authorities raise no objection to the line which the eminent hydraulic engineer, Mr. J. de Rijke, has indicated as expedient with especial reference to proper conservancy of the Soochow Creek and its mouth.

Your predecessor in office, the late Mr. P. J. Hughes, in his letter of the 4th June, 1890, stated that he had no doubt that the Council would make no alteration in the boundary then laid down without the assent of the Chinese Authorities, and the Council therefore

submits its present request, viz., that you will obtain the Shanghai Taotai's sanction for carrying out the proposed improvement, a public work calculated to confer great benefit and convenience upon the foreign community of Shanghai, and which in the opinion of the Harbour Authorities, can be executed without detriment to the proper conservancy of the river and creek.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H. M. Consul-General.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 10th May, 1904.

SIR,—I have delayed answering your letter No. 04/172 of 26th March owing to the absence in Japan of His Majesty's Surveyor of Works, which gentleman I desired to consult before replying to the proposal contained therein with regard to increasing the Public Garden by the reclamation of foreshore land.

You request my assistance in obtaining the sanction of the Shanghai Taotai to the proposed reclamation. This assistance I shall be pleased to render, in the same way as assistance was rendered by my predecessor Mr. P. J. Hughes in the identical case in 1890. I should be obliged, however, if you would kindly furnish me with the proposed scheme in detail, with plans, so that I may be in a position to give the Taotai any information he may wish in the matter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PELHAM WARREN,
Consul-General.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 31st May, 1904.

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 10th instant I have the honour to hand you, herewith enclosed, a plan showing the proposed extension of the Public Gardens to be carried out with the permission of the various authorities concerned.

I may however inform you that it is not the Council's intention at present to do more than carry out the small improvement, shown by the dotted black line on the plan, since the dredging operations involved in the larger scheme are estimated to cost a sum greater than can at present be properly expended from the public funds.

In asking therefore for the Taotai's sanction to the proposal to reclaim the whole area of Mow 13.350 the Council merely desires to avoid the necessity for a further application should the entire project be found feasible hereafter.

I have the honour to state, in reference to this matter, that no work of bunding or dredging will be initiated without the full sanction and approval of the Imperial Maritime Customs Authorities.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Sir PELHAM WARREN, K.C.M.G.,
H. M. Consul-General.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 7th October, 1904.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 26th March last on the subject of increasing the area of the Public Garden by the

reclamation of foreshore land, I beg to enclose copy of a translation of a letter to the Taotai dated 15th September and of his reply dated 30th September, in which he consents to the proposed reclamation.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
PELHAM WARREN,
Consul-General.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

British Consul-General to Shanghai
Taotai.

15th September, 1904.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 12th inst. of your note bearing date 9th Sept., informing me that the Commissioner of Customs has reported to you that there is no objection on the part of his department to the proposed extension of the Public Garden at the mouth of the Soochow Creek.

I am surprised that in a matter involving advantages to the public, health, the report of the Commissioner of Customs, dated, I understand, 2nd July, should not have been communicated to this office earlier.

You ask for further information with regard to a previous similar extension of the Public Garden in 1890. There is no further information to give: the scheme was proposed, the then British Consul-General explained the scheme to Nieh Taotai, who without unnecessary delay approved it as a scheme for the public benefit: and the scheme was carried out.

The details of the 1890 extension do not affect the present question of extension. The 1890 case was simply referred to by Consul-General Warren to show you that what has been done before can be done again: and the absence of any records among your archives would seem to show that Taotai Nieh treated the matter as perfectly simple and straightforward, not requiring a great deal of correspondence. For your information I may mention that the date of Taotai Nieh's dispatch to the British Consul-General Hughes (who was Senior Consul at the time)—was 31st May, 1890 (K.H. 16.4.13).

Now the Public Garden is an important factor towards the public health, and it is a virtual necessity that any extension of it which can be made without damaging any interests, public or private, should be carried out without delay. The population of Shanghai is always on the increase, and it is in the summer season that disease is rife and the benefits of the Public Garden the greatest. In order to have the proposed extension ready for the next summer season, it is necessary that work should be commenced at once. The proposal is all for the public benefit: the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, representing the Harbour Authorities, has reported to you that there is no objection to it: the work will be carried out under the supervision of skilled engineering experts. I beg therefore that you will without delay express to me your approval of a scheme in which the sole interest is the public benefit.

Shanghai Taotai Yuan to H. M. Consul-General, Sir Pelham Warren, 30th September, 1904.

I had the honour to receive some time ago your communications together with a map in connection with the extension of the Public Garden proposed by the Municipal Council.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE FOR AUGUST.

Description.	Estimate.	1904.			1903.			1902.		
		Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.	Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.	Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.
	Tls.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
Land Tax	296,500		111,513.81	280,362.60		83,379.47	256,442.94		64,183.12	198,440.37
General Municipal Rate										
Foreign	208,000		22,807.83	166,584.26		20,531.92	142,551.74		18,189.41	126,388.43
Native	375,000		38,773.56	304,712.31		23,450.22	258,600.57		28,073.10	219,607.00
Wharfrage Dues	160,000		...	82,617.34		...	78,999.31		...	92,175.53
License Fees										
Foreign Hotel and Tavern	3,600	...	...	3,018.18	1	28.12	2,521.76	1	3.68	2,297.33
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	325	...	...	839.33	...	...	261.57	...	...	240.68
Cargo Boat	5,800	641	391.48	3,696.18	602	420.76	3,839.66	675	405.09	3,417.91
Ferry or Passenger Boat	700	46	67.57	502.20	37	54.76	476.86	37	54.76	452.16
Cart	12,000	833	1,045.66	8,877.85	742	980.82	8,256.33	500	743.69	6,862.43
Dog	625	33	24.15	788.25	74	55.11	616.79	32	56.83	599.76
Foreign Liquor Seller	8,000	1	29.12	7,648.32	4	139.71	7,087.40	3	88.40	5,142.06
Livery Stable	26,500	P. 791	2,437.81	19,239.53	P. 675	2,286.08	17,494.65	P. 604	1,968.32	15,141.15
Motor Car	100	C. 638	7	30.78	C. 581	...	42.23	C. 517	...	17.57
Private owned Pony and Carriage	10,700	P. 103	259.77	8,004.85	P. 77	228.32	7,780.84	P. 94	201.79	7,233.82
Private owned Riksha	24,500	C. 85	409	19,869.83	C. 39	339.48	19,249.92	C. 65	260.69	16,383.62
Restaurant	3,500	...	...	2,869.75	2	22.32	3,066.94	1	9.26	2,413.69
Steam Launch	1,700	57	76.34	1,251.77	54	80.84	1,204.45	59	83.90	1,226.72
Foreign Theatre	500	2	8.80	737.43	3	74.13	490.98	...	...	389.35
Native Theatre	1,800	21	160.31	1,354.41	18	145.66	1,275.70	18	153.09	1,319.54
Native Boat	3,200	1,624	431.97	2,769.71	1,402	886.08	2,969.94	1,330	325.75	2,611.83
Public Riksha	71,000	6,245	6,815.98	54,633.51	5,549	6,209.91	45,828.40	5,087	5,625.79	46,428.08
Native Lodging-house	3,800	...	...	3,055.21	16	63.50	2,920.49	7	8.83	3,030.52
Opium-shop	3,200	93	222.27	1,839.89	94	225.75	1,900.55	102	248.57	1,857.81
Opium-house	54,800	1,523	4,885.06	38,393.77	1,509	4,688.99	36,499.16	1,441	4,861.74	33,416.24
Native Pawn-shop	13,500	...	...	10,995.87	...	...	9,249.16	...	...	7,648.78
Sampan	1,400	79	57.84	1,061.78	131	95.23	1,001.98	99	72.57	968.77
Native Tea-shop	5,100	434	422.92	3,399.54	434	435.07	3,414.71	432	439.32	3,390.02
Wheel-barrow	40,000	6,126	3,246.53	28,075.79	6,098	3,224.48	28,567.70	5,083	2,565.37	24,172.56
Native Wine-shop	5,800	...	...	4,506.27	3	8.19	4,422.53	...	...	4,164.89
Market	21,000	1,558	1,620.48	12,346.23	1,418	1,505.29	11,724.76	1,360	1,418.66	11,231.50
Miscellaneous	100	...	...	5.86	...	...	10.48	...	...	11.68
Slaughter House Fees	13,500	43	1,249.05	9,194.22	43	1,105.37	8,703.30	38	1,070.53	9,042.35
Isolation Hospital Fees	2,000	49	206.14	1,512.04	49	170.38	1,420.98	46	178.61	1,503.09
Police rate beyond limits	400	4	19.89	786.55	29	88.84	309.72	10	124.72	197.44
Total Tls.	1,378,650		197,303.41	1,084,786.90		150,424.74	969,054.45		130,915.59	849,874.08

E. L. ALLEN,
Acting Overseer of Taxes.

On receipt of these I requested Mr. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, to instruct the Harbour Master to inspect the place. His report was to the effect that, if the filling in required for the extension of the garden were confined to the space marked 7 mow 7 fen 2 li hao on the map and bounded by the black dotted line inside the red one, the waterway would not be obstructed. So the matter could have been decided some time ago, but for delay caused by unsuccessful search for records of the 1890 proceedings. As however it appears that the waterway will not be obstructed, there will be no harm in doing as you wish and as a special favour or by special arrangement working on the extension. I have the honour to request that you will give instructions that the Harbour Master's survey be the guide by which the work shall be carried out.

Furthermore, in view of the fact that it has been decided to conserve the Huangpu, I would ask that the fact of my consent having been obtained be not made a pretext for future obstruction if it should be found necessary to cut away this extension. The surveyor's decision must be final. Please place this on record and inform the Council.

The records of 1890 and the negotiations with Nieh Taotai who then held this post are not complete. I beg that you will send me a copy of the dispatch to which you referred.

Electricity Department.—Upon the recommendation of the Electrical Engineer it is decided to sell by auction at the works the last of the old horizontal engines. This sale will, as before, be placed in the hands of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co.

The tender of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co. is accepted for the execution of repairs to engine No. 3 (Brush Universal), which broke down on the 23rd July last, for the sum of Tls. 2,400.

Mohawk Road Widening.—Payment of a sum of Tls. 496.98 is authorised to the Shanghai Race Club, as reinstatement charge on the surrender of a strip of B. C. lot 3472.

Gaol Staff.—The decision of the Watch Committee is confirmed to engage the services of two new warders from H. M. Gaol, Galway, Ireland.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 30th September, 1904.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Assault	6
Breach of Garbage Regulations	15
Breach of Municipal Regulations	361
Burglary	2
Committing nuisance	144
Cruelty to animals	2
Embezzlement	1

Fighting and creating disturbance ..	8
Firing crackers	2
Furious driving	4
Larceny	43
Obstruction	122
Plying for hire without license	7
Soliciting prostitution	5
Unlawful possession	2
Miscellaneous cases	3
Riksha licenses suspended	228
Riksha licenses confiscated	583
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	24
Handcart licenses suspended	7
Beggars, hawkers, and ragpickers	622

Total number of cases coming under the notice of Police	2,191
Chinese dead bodies found in streets ..	6
Unmuzzled dogs captured	28
" " shot	13

A. M. BOISEAGON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., was held at 2, Jinkee Road on Wednesday afternoon. There were present: Mr. J. L. Scott (Chairman), Messrs. J. M. Young and P. F. Lavers, (Directors), W. A. C. Platt (Legal adviser), H. King Hiller (Engineer), E. A. Alston,

V. Armstrong, S. S. Benjamin, C. R. Bennett, L. F. Bridges, A. H. Brooks, J. Hatham, E. H. Dunning, J. Iburg, J. N. Jameson, A. D. Lowe, F. L. Marshall, L. Midwood, C. Selby Moore, W. H. Poate, F. W. Potter, Dr. D. J. Reid, and A. B. Rodd, representing 3,532 shares and 861 votes.

The Chairman proposed, Mr. Lavers seconded, and it was carried unanimously: That Mr. H. King Hiller act as Secretary for this meeting."

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, in addressing you this afternoon I should like first to refer to the extraordinary meeting of the old Shanghai Gas Company held on the 21st December 1900 at which resolutions were passed agreeing to the incorporation of the Company under the Hongkong Ordinances and doubling the then authorised capital. In the course of his remarks the Chairman (Mr. Hogg) said:—

"We have provided fully for the extension of the Company's business in all its branches and we believe it to be to the interest of the Company to make ample provision now for expansion in case of need, rather than to leave inconvenience and expense to be incurred hereafter by having to alter the Articles of Association at some future time. We have therefore fixed the authorised capital of the company at double the old figure, which was Tls. 400,000. The new capital is therefore Tls. 800,000. There is no need to issue further capital at present and the Directors have no such idea, but that it may be needed is shown by the growth of our business and consequent requirements for plant and machinery."

Such was the position at the time of the conversion of the Shanghai Gas Company into a limited company, and the success of former years has continued so steadily that this year we had to issue the balance of our capital and the whole Tls. 800,000 is now paid up and invested in the company's business. The rapid growth of the Company is shown by the following figures giving the capital funds actually employed, the sales of gas and the net profits:—

Year. Capital expended. Gas sold. Net profit.

1900 (being the last year of the old Company) Tls. 652,433. 140 mill. c.ft. Tls. 74,882

1901 691,779. 162 82,716

1902 809,253. 194 114,442

1903 1,308,615. 238 147,615

1904

(estimate) 1,430,000. 280 165,000

The capital expenditure during the four years amounting to about Tls. 777,000 can be approximately allocated as follows:—

Land Tls. 116,000

Plant & Machinery for manu-

facture " 320,000

Plant, &c., for Distribution... " 291,000

Increased Stocks and Float-

ing Capital " 50,000

Total Tls. 777,000

From these figures it will be seen that our capital expenditure and net profits have each increased 120 per cent while the sales of gas have increased 100 per cent in the four years, or 25 per cent increase per annum. This increase continues and, looking at the still large undeveloped field in Shanghai, your Directors see no reason to anticipate any diminution in the present progressive growth of demand.

In this connection it is interesting to note that from the reports of the Gas Light and Coke, and the South Metropolitan Companies of London, where competition is probably as keen as in any city in the world, their increased sales this year have been 3½ and 4 per cent respectively; that out of 76,000 public lamps in the County of London, 71,000 are lit by means of gas, and also that the great new thoroughfare of Aldwych is to be lighted by high pressure gas lamps.

I have told you that all our capital is called up and our debenture issue is also taken up, with the exception of Tls. 38,000 which with the present bank balance will be required to meet the cost of works in hand. Our capital and debenture powers being thus exhausted (except that the Directors have, under the Articles of Association, power to issue further debentures, which, being a third mortgage would probably not meet with the support of the public unless carrying a high rate of interest), your Directors have decided that it is advisable to be able to raise any further funds when required by the issue of capital stock. In fixing the capital of the company in 1900 at Tals 800,000 the growth of the concern was obviously underestimated. We do not wish to repeat this error and have therefore framed a resolution under Art. 47 of the Articles of Association raising the authorised capital to Tals 2,500,000 by the creation of 34,000 new shares of Tals 50 each. Article 47 reads: "The Company may by special resolution from time to time increase the capital by the creation of new shares of such amount as may be deemed expedient." These new shares will give us Tals 1,700,000 of dividend-bearing capital, and, in addition, depending on the price of issue, a considerable amount of premium capital carrying no dividend. As I have said previously we have at the present time funds in hand sufficient for some time, probably about one year, and there is therefore no necessity or intention to issue any capital until it is actually needed and can be profitably employed in the company's business. I wish also to state most plainly that in the opinion of the engineer and directors this increase in the authorised capital will all be required within a comparatively few years, say ten, to meet expenditure on plant and machinery in Shanghai only. It has no connection whatever with the matter mentioned in the circular letter sent to shareholders, dated the 9th July, 1904. If, therefore, any portion of it is diverted to other purposes it will only mean that another increase of capital will be necessary sooner than we now anticipate. I hope, gentlemen, that I have laid the position clearly before you and demonstrated the necessity of our possessing more capital to provide the needful plant and machinery for the steadily increasing expansion of the company's business, which expansion, I need scarcely point out to you shows the sound and healthy position in which the company now stands. If any shareholder has any questions to ask or desires any further information, if it is in my power, I shall be pleased to reply.

No remarks were forthcoming.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution:—That under the powers conferred by Article 47 of the Articles of Association, the capital of the company be increased to Tals 2,500,000 Shanghai sycee, by the creation of 34,000 new shares of Tals 50 each.

Mr. J. M. Young seconded.

Mr. Lowe.—How will these new shares be issued?

The Chairman.—As they are required. This resolution is simply to give us the necessary power. We have taken power for a larger sum than we immediately require to save calling a similar meeting soon.

The resolution was carried unanimously. This concluded the public business; a private meeting followed.

Report.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.

REPORT

for presentation to the First Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 10, The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 25th October, 1904, at 4 p.m.

The Directors beg to submit, for the information of Shareholders, the annexed duly audited Statement of the Working Account for 1903 to the 30th June, 1904, and of the Reconstructed Company's Accounts from 1st January to the 30th June, 1904.

1903.—An interim dividend of 4 per cent, aggregating Tls. 41,025.64, was declared on the 2nd May last, and after deducting this amount from the Balance of the Working Account, there remains a sum of Tls. 261,167.37, which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A Final Dividend of 4 per cent on the 1903 Paid-up Capital.

A Bonus of 10 per cent upon Contributory Premiums.

Tls. 95,309.17 to the Credit of the Reserve Fund, raising that fund to Tls. 800,000.

And the Balance to be transferred to Liability Account, closing the account for 1903.

1904.—The Balance at Credit of Working Account to the 30th June amounts to Tls. 217,199.30.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.—The securities mentioned in the Balance Sheet are deposited with the Government of Japan to comply with the law of that country.

DIRECTORS.—In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the Directors all retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Hayter and King, the former filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wrightson, and the latter acting in the absence of Mr. Wingrove through indisposition. Messrs. Wingrove and Hayter offer their services to the Shareholders for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

B. C. T. GRAY,

Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 8th October, 1904.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1904.

Dr. Tls.

To Capital Account:

10,000 shares at £5= 391,038.70

£50,000.0.0 @2/6½ ... 704,690.83

„ Reserve Fund ... 704,690.83

„ Working Account 1903:

Amount brought

forward from

below ... 302,193.01

Deduct—

Interim Share

Dividend ... 41,025.64

261,167.37

To Working Account 1904		
Amount brought forward from below	217,199.30	
Liability Account for 1902 and previous years	138,540.67	
Sundry Creditors	5,821.45	
Return of Capital unpaid	10,152.65	
Dividends uncollected	2,831.16	
(Ex. 2/6½ per Tael) Tls....	1,731,442.13	
Cr.	Tls.	
By Cash on current accounts in Shanghai	32,168.18	
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1886 (E. Issue)	15,750.00	
Shanghai Municipal Loans	100,810.50	
Shanghai Land Investment Co.'s 5 per cent Debentures	6,834.48	
Shanghai Land Investment Co.'s 6 per cent Debentures	69,863.49	
Shanghai Waterworks Co.'s 5 per cent Debentures	9,600.00	
Shanghai Waterworks Co.'s 6 per cent Debentures	20,070.00	
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s 6 per cent Debentures	10,289.76	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Limited	400.00	
Mortgages on Property in Shanghai	113,000.00	
Japanese Government 5 per cent Yen Loan of 1895	11,815.58	
Japanese Government 4 per cent Sterling Loan of 1895	70,182.25	
London Freehold Premises	299,591.79	
London Branch—Balance, viz.:		
Cash at Bankers	£ 5,456 17 7	
British Govt. Securities	19,685 6 6	
Indian Govt. Securities	18,994 6 11	
Colonial Government Securities	26,980 17 4	
Chinese Government 5 per cent Loan of 1896	10,844 14 7	
Chinese Imperial Railway 5 per cent Loan of 1899	4,790 0 0	
English Railway Securities	5,228 16 1	
Indian Railway Securities	18,718 14 0	
Canadian Pacific Railway 5 per cent Mort. Debentures	5,546 5 0	
Furniture accounts—London & Manchester	243 0 0	
Premia outstanding, bills receivable, policy stamps and drafts in course of collection	6,201 13 8	
£122,690 11 8		
Less—Due to sundries	15,022 9 2	
	842,048.07	

Balance at Branches	89,985.30
Furniture at Head Office and Branches	1,989.86
Sundry debtors	37,042.87

(Ex. 2/6½ per Tael) Tls....1,731,442.13

WORKING ACCOUNT 1903.

Dr.	Tls.
To Net premia	717,716.92
Interest	79,225.36
Transfer and certificate fees	83.00
Tls....	797,025.28

Cr.	Tls.
By Agency commissions	12,129.05
Charges at Head Office, Branches and Agencies	141,439.43
Directors' and Auditors' fees	4,900.00
Income tax	11,302.74
Depreciation furniture account	203.53
Losses and claims	324,857.52
Balance carried forward	302,193.01
Tls....	797,025.28

WORKING ACCOUNT 1904.

Dr.	Tls.
To Net Premia	370,048.51
Interest	33,180.89
Transfer and Certificate Fees	32.00
Tls....	403,261.40

Cr.	Tls.
By Agency Commissions	4,640.01
Reconstruction Charges	5,881.60
Charges at Head Office, Branches and Agencies	75,344.00
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	2,450.00
Income Tax	2,671.80
Losses and Claims	73,643.35
Exchange Account	21,431.34
Balance carried forward	217,199.30
Tls....	403,261.40

W. H. POATE,
WILLIAM D. LITTLE,
JAS. N. JAMESON, } Directors.

B. C. T. GRAY,
Acting Secretary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and we have to report to the Shareholders that, having examined the foregoing Statements of Accounts and Balance Sheet, they are, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

H. W. G. HAYTER,
CHAS. H. KING, } Auditors.

Shanghai, 5th October, 1904.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Amusements.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Every box occupied, extra seats in the aisles, and the back of the house crowded; these were the conditions at the reopening of Harmston's circus on Tuesday night. Nothing could have testified more plainly to the fact that Shanghai is far from being tired of this clever combination, and that it has welcomed its return here for a short autumn season. In the long programme which was placed before the audience last night there were performances by most of those who won laurels when the circus was here in the summer; Wyndham and Kitty in their gracefully daring wire-walking; Miss Iona Ginnett and Nelly Harmston-Love in their riding acts; Mr. Welly Cooke, a host in himself; Miss Rhodesia, most dainty of jugglers; the Zoes whose aerial act is one of the most thrilling ever seen here. The clowns and dummies moreover have come back funnier than ever and elephant "Babe" is likely to be as substantial a favourite as before. In addition to these and others with whom Shanghai is pleased to renew acquaintance, there were several others who are quite fresh here and we understand the management has several additional stars yet in reserve.

SPORT.

Cricket.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

The annual encounter between the English and Scottish members of the Shanghai Cricket Club took place on Saturday. It was not expected that the Scotchmen would be the equal of their Sassenach opponents, but they were certainly expected to put up a better show than was the case. Batting first, the English put together no less than 205 runs for the loss of only 5 wickets. The redoubtable Moule, who went in first, was dismissed for a "duck." Tyack shared a similar fate before a run had been scored from the bat, and Scotland congratulated itself, but V. H. Lanning and Potter made an excellent stand for the third wicket, and free hitting on the part of both batsmen soon brought the century in view. It was not attained without further loss, however, as at 79 Potter was given out l.b.w. for a freely hit 49, which included eight fours and three threes. The decision was not at all to the batsman's liking, but as matters turned out did not affect the result of the game. Farbridge was next in and played in something like his old style, registering 21 runs before placing a ball from Cunningham into the hands of McEuen. Stanion then joined V. H. Lanning and the cricket was as merry as any spectator could wish. Runs came very freely indeed and when at last V. H. was caught by Anton off McKay the score board showed 205 runs for 5 wickets, and the innings was declared at an end. Lanning had played very attractive cricket for his score of 92 and had hard luck in not reaching the century. His innings was only marred by a slight chance to point in the early stages and another in the slips when in the seventies. Stanion also played pretty cricket for 26 not out. Scotland's innings was something of the nature of a procession. Billings!

bowling was deadly, and Stanion and Dunman also took wickets at little expense, while two of the Scotchmen were run out. The innings closed for a paltry 42, leaving the Englishmen victors by no less than 163 runs and 5 wickets.

The scores and analysis are as follows:—

ENGLAND.

W. H. Moule, c. and b. McClure	0
V. H. Lanning, c. Anton, b. Mackay	92
F. W. Potter, l. b. w., b. Cumming	49
W. J. Tyack, b. McEuen	0
R. C. Farbridge, c. McEuen, b. Cunningham	21
W. K. Stanion, not out	62
G. M. Billings	
W. N. Symonds	
W. R. Lemarchand	did not bat.
L. S. Hudson	
C. C. Dunman	
Extras	17

Total (5 wickets) 205

SCOTLAND.

K. J. McEuen, b. Billings	8
A. J. McClure, l. b. w., b. Stanion	7
A. S. Anton, run out	6
C. C. F. Cunningham, run out	2
F. P. Lachlan, b. Billings	0
E. O. Cumming, b. Dunman	2
W. A. Crombie, b. Billings	6
J. I. M. Duncan, l. b. w., b. Billings	5
R. G. Macgregor, b. Duncan	0
E. F. Mackay, b. Billings	0
R. M. Dalgleish, not out	0
Extra	6

Total ... 42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

England.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McClure	7	2	41	1
McEuen	11	0	54	1
Cumming	6	0	27	1
Crombie	2	0	14	0
Cunningham	3	1	22	1
Lachlan	2	0	14	0
Mackay	4	0	15	1
Anton	1	0	1	0

Scotland.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Billings	10.2	3	17	5
Stanion	5	0	12	1
Duncan	5	0	7	2

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB V. P. AND

O. S. MALTA.

Saturday was an off-day with the Recreation Club and to fill up the fixture list a match was arranged with the P. & O. S. Malta. The Reccs. had too much first-team strength on for their opponents, so that the game was somewhat one-sided. At their first attempt the mariners totalled 54, Adams being the principal contributor with 21. W. Milner and F. Milner were the cause of their downfall, taking 5 wickets for 22 runs and 4 for 26 respectively. Against this total the Recreation Club put together 102 for 3 wickets, the brothers Milner again inflicting the damage, scoring F. Milner, 32, and W. of the same ilk 39, both not out. At this stage the innings was declared closed, and the P. and O. combination were given another chance against the reserve bowling of the S. R. C. At their second attempt they did slightly better and totalled 71 before the fall of the last wicket, Adams again being

highest scorer with 22, Butler coming next with 15. The Recreation Club thus won the match on the first innings by 48 runs and 7 wickets.

The following were the scores and analysis:—

P. & O. S. MALTA.

First Innings.

Butler, b. F. Milner	4
Last, c. and b. F. Milner	0
Webster, b. F. Milner	5
Adams, c. Wilson, b. W. Milner	21
Cameron, run out	4
Morton, b. W. Milner	7
Knox, b. F. Milner	4
Winter, c. Watson, b. Milner	0
Cooke, l. b. w., b. W. Milner	5
Chante, st. Moore, b. W. Milner	0
Hewson, not out	0
Extras	4

Total 54

2nd Innings.

Cooke, b. Perfect	0
Last, c. F. Milner, b. W. Milner	1
Chant, c. Moores, b. W. Milner	8
Hewson, run out	0
Butler, b. Watson	15
Adams, c. Wallace, b. Ford	22
Morton, c. Wallace, b. Ford	0
Cameron, c. F. Milner, b. Ortwin	1
Webster, b. Ortwin	0
Winter, run out	9
Knox, not out	2
Extras	13

Total 71

S. R. C.

S. M. Wallace, b. F. Butler	15
G. Perfect, b. F. Butler	9
J. S. Watson, c. and b. Adams	6
F. Milner, not out	32
W. Milner, not out	39

W. E. Wilson	
T. Wallace	
Ford	
Moores	
Ortwin	
Purcell	
Extras	1

Total (3 wickets) 102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

P. & O. S. MALTA.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wilson	5	3	2	0
F. Milner	9	1	26	4
W. Milner	4.1	0	22	5

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Perfect	4	0	14	2
W. Milner	4	0	18	1
Ford	3	0	19	2
Ortwin	4	1	5	2
Watson	1	0	2	1

S. R. C.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Butler	6	0	40	2
J. Adams	5	0	25	1
Morton	2	0	16	0
Last	2.3	0	14	0
Cooke	1	0	6	0

S. M. POLICE V. FUH LEE.

On Saturday afternoon the Fuh Lee combination renewed hostilities with the S. M. Police, and on this occasion had to suffer defeat. Robinson, of the S. M. Police, was chiefly responsible for their downfall, as he scored 46 out of the 72 runs which represented the Police total. In reply, Fuh Lee could only aggregate 58, of which Dowling made 13, not out, and Connelly 12, and therefore they suffered defeat by 14 runs.

Scores and analysis:—

POLICE.

Kingston, c. Payne, b. Dowling	4
Lynch, b. Dowling	5
Champion, c. and b. Brewer	0
Devine, b. Brewer	0
Lawrance, b. Brewer	1
Robinson b. Dowling	46
Chilvers, b. Brewer	2
Henry, c. and b. Dowling	3
Spottiswoode, b. Dowling	0
Johnson, b. Paine	4
Aiers, not out	2
Extras	5

Total... 72

FUH LEE.

Brewer, b. Champion	3
Palmer, b. Lynch	3
Hill, c. Lawrance, b. Champion	0
Dowling, not out	13
Connelly, c. Robinson, b. Lynch	12
Cooper, c. Lynch, b. Champion	8
Hanson, b. Champion	0
Paine, run out	8
Burgess, b. Lynch	0
Gosling, run out	0
Edwards, b. Champion	5
Extras	6

Total... 58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FUH LEE.

	R.	O.	M.	W.
Dowling	41	8	0	5
Brewer	23	6	1	4
Paine	3	1	0	1

POLICE.

	R.	O.	M.O.	W.
Lynch	23	14	5	3
Champion	29	13	5	5

Shooting.

"B" COMPANY, S.V.C.

The Monthly Cups were shot for on Saturday last. There was rather a poor attendance. Lieut. Thomas is to be congratulated on his third win in "A" Class, and the cup now becomes his own property; this cup, apart from its intrinsic value, had become a coveted trophy, as no fewer than six men had won it twice, whilst three men had each held it once. In "B" Class Private Weinberg secured the cup for the first time.

Range—200 yards rapid, independent, kneeling behind cover; and 300 yards independent, prone.

Regimental targets and scoring.

Messrs	200 yds	300 yds	Total	H'cap.	Net	Score.
"A" Class.						
Lieut. Thomas	26	24	50	3	47	
Corp. Miller	23	20	43	0	43	
Pte. C. Hill	25	23	48	6	42	
Sergt. Gordon	21	23	44	3	41	
"A. Hill	21	22	43	3	40	
Pte. Sandys	15	25	40	3	37	
"Large	18	16	34	0	34	
"B" Class.						
Pte. Weinberg	23	21	44	0	44	
Col.-Sergt. Pearson	22	21	43	1	42	
Pte. McGnone	21	23	44	3	41	
" McKelvie	21	20	41	0	41	
" Fegan	21	17	38	0	38	
" Adams	20	20	40	3	37	
" Wolsey	17	13	30	0	30	

THE SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The monthly Spoon Competition took place at the range on Sunday. During the time of firing the light remained steady and bright, but a shift wind prevailed and deceived many of the com-

petitors accounting for most of the low scores made. Over forty members turned up and competition in each of the classes was pretty keen.

An excellent tiffin was served on the range and most of the afternoon was spent in pool shooting at the shorter ranges, at which some good scores were made. The winners of the pool at 200 yards were Messrs. Charles Hill and C. Richards, and at the 500 yards Messrs. S. E. Green and W. O. Lancaster won.

The winners of the monthly spoons were: "A" Class, Mr. Charles Hill; "B" Class, Mr. C. A. Swanstrom; "C" Class, Sergt. A. Studd.

Following are the best scores:—

"A" CLASS.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
C. Hill.....	31	30	61
T. H. U. Aldridge ..	26	30	56
C. Richards	28	27	55
J. E. Watson	26	28	54
W. O. Lancaster.....	26	28	54

"B" CLASS.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
C. Swanstrom.....	25	27	52
T. Mellows	24	27	51
J. Park	25	25	50
C. H. Rutherford..	29	21	50
S. E. Green.....	26	23	49
P. F. Donnelly	22	20	42
L. R. When	24	18	42
A. Hill	22	19	41

"C" CLASS.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
A. Studd	31	24	55
B. M. Barry	26	28	54
A. H. Blagden	20	28	48
R. W. Davis	26	21	47
W. Valenza.....	22	24	46
W. Nagel.....	25	21	46
J. C. Beckhoff	25	19	44
H. Edwards	22	21	43
J. W. Wood	20	19	39
F. G. Payne	21	18	39
T. N. Huggall	23	15	38
H. Pollock	10	26	36

The Gun Club.

Shooting took place at the Trefancho ground on Sunday for the "Rocketeer" Cup presented by Mrs. Harding. The conditions were: Foochow walk, Magau trap, twelve birds, six double rises. Mr. F. Kronenberg won the cup after a close contest with Mr. H. J. Craig. The following were the scores:

F. Kronenberg	18
H. J. Craig	17
J. R. Harding	16
F. Fearon	16
T. M. Phillips.....	14
F. P. Lachlan	11
H. E. Campbell	11
W. N. Symonds	10
G. E. Tucker	10
C. Rudolph	9
H. G. Gardner.....	9
E. O. Cumming	8
E. F. Mackay.....	8
F. Anderson	5

The Interport Clay Pigeon Shoot.

The following is the result of this competition at Shanghai. Each Club has now won four shoots.

SHANGHAI GUN CLUB.	FOOCHOW GUN CLUB.
F. Fearon.....	18 Howell
H. G. Gardner	16 Wallace
T. Morgan Phillips	15 Greig
F. Kronenberg....	14 Martzinkewitch.
W. S. Jackson.....	13 Oswald
76	62

Interport Shooting.

The Secretary to the Rifle Association has received a wire from Singapore to the effect that they shot off their course in the Interport Match yesterday morning. The scores to date are:—

Singapore	919
Shanghai	908

Singapore thus leads by eleven points. No scores have as yet been received from Hongkong or Penang.

Rowing Notes.

8th October.

Having returned after a much-needed rest and giving the rowing men ditto, it grieves me to have occasion once more to hurl my darts at heads, alas not innocent, of oarsmen in general.

The Germans.—Absolutely disappointing regarding their eight; when one-half of the crew is well the other is not, evidently the result of the strict coaching, as I understand that one of their number undertook the arduous task of getting them fit on home lines. Whether he made a mistake as regards the diet or gave them the wrong medicine is a matter for debate; one thing is certain—they are a disappointment, and will be, unless they rally round and get up a crew.

The Scotch.—My remarks regarding change of stroke have evidently had some effect, and I still strongly suggest that Graham be given a good trial; I believe it would greatly benefit the boat. I see a new man at No. 4; he is too light and in very poor condition, should be No. 2. As an eight they keep fairly good time and at a glance look pretty, but they are not; it is not good watermanship to enter the water with a splash, a sharp catch does not necessitate a splash, and when finishing the stroke they should try not to bring quite so much of the river up with the oar. The crew on their slides seem to be hopeless; they have an excellent coach and if he cannot get them to row properly no one can. It is a great mistake for any one man to imagine he is the only good oar in the boat; usually such a man is the worst, and until each man realises that he has a lot to learn, the Scotch eight will never get farther than at present.

The English.—Who said they were light? If they were much heavier the boat would sink; two men are each over 180 lbs. and the rest close on 170 lbs. or thereabouts. I believe they were out in their light eight the other evening for the first time and contrary to all expectations returned, although several members took their bathing suits in case, etc. I have come to the conclusion the English eight can row when they try; when they do not, well, it's awful; I have only seen them try once. No. 5 has not been criticised before, as he has only just decided he is well enough to row; he must remember that being the heaviest man in the boat necessitates his doing work proportionately. Now from what I have seen he will have to get into better condition before he can do this; his slide might as well not be there for all the use he makes of it. I have heard he has rowed at home; has he forgotten the little he learned there? Pay attention to what is said and try to follow it, as this is the only way to improve your form. All these remarks apply also to No. 3, except that he learnt rowing at Chefoo, and I regret to say has not forgotten it. I understand their coach was pleased with the way they went the other evening when they tried, and prays that they may some day try again; if they do in the race they ought to win.

General remarks on the training.—Smoking improves no man's wind and the man in a boat who smokes when all the others in a boat have given it up should be dealt with like delinquents at the Mixed Court; punishment to take place on the pontoon. Another great thing is rest; 2 or 3 a.m. is no time for any man, leave alone one who is training, to go to roost.

If all oarsmen would be just a little bit unselfish for the sake of the crew, such puffed out specimens would not be seen leaning over their oars at the finish of a sharp paddle. I read that E. Kraps in "Sport and Gossip" suggests a bar in the new boathouse; evidently I am mistaken in the identity of this gentleman. In my opinion a bar would be most fatal—have tea, etc., by all means, and let the ladies be invited to sit and drink it on the Roof Garden, but draw the line at a bar, for if rowing is such an exercise that any man needs stimulants immediately after a paddle he had by far better retire to ping-pong and golf.

I was allowed the privilege of looking at the list of entries and I was appalled to see the number of races several men intended to row in. To me it savours of pot-hunting, and as most of them are senior oars it appears a little selfish not to give the younger oars a chance.

The new boat-house is an excellent building of its kind and I venture to think will bear comparison with any other; it is clear then that the work of looking after it may be in the hands of a man who can always be on the spot. Therefore I would strongly suggest having a paid waterman, as it is far too much to expect from any honorary position. This is only a suggestion and I am sure that the Committee are quite capable of going into the details of the thing themselves for the good of all.

For the information of intending callers I would give them to understand for their own sakes that I am a friend of a well-known exponent of the "fistic art" and never leave his side after sunset. This will go on until after the Regatta, when I shall absent myself from the public Press.

W. ROTTERS.

The Shanghai Yacht Club.

The eighteenth race of the season took place on Saturday over the usual up-river course, 16 miles. The start was at 2 p.m., and the following yachts crossed the line in straggling order to a very bad start: Kid, Winsome, Ethel, Spoon-drift, Phyllis. A light easterly breeze and favouring tide took the yachts along at a fair rate. To the Arsenal reach the only change in position was that Spoon-drift passed Ethel. Opposite the Arsenal, Kid had a long lead, Winsome being next, with Spoon-drift gradually closing up on her. It was here a run, dead before the wind with spinnakers set to port, and Spoon-drift passed Winsome before getting to Pagoda Point. A soldier's wind of fair strength gave a good sail up the Pagoda Reach, and Spoon-drift went away from Winsome, but Kid kept her position well to the fore, rounding the mark with a lead of about four minutes from Spoon-drift, which was about one minute ahead of Winsome. Phyllis, which had started far behind everything, had in the meantime been doing some good sailing and passing Ethel was fourth at the mark boat.

The return journey was a beat to "B" point, a reach to Pagoda Point, a beat again to Tungk doo, and a reach home. Spoon-drift commenced at once to reduce

the distance between her and Kid, and as Kid allows Spoon-drift 3 mins. 29 secs. on rating, the race promised to be a close and exciting one. Things were made easy, however, for Spoon-drift by Kid touching ground near the "Long Un's Grave" which enabled Spoon-drift to get close on Kid's heels before she got under way again.

A good race then took place between the two yachts. Spoon-drift, however, slowly but surely reducing the gap and threatening every tack to take the lead. Kid again made it easy for her by standing right over to the brick works instead of keeping in the best of the abn on the Arsenal side, where Spoon-drift continued to make short tacks. By the time Tung-kadoo was reached, Spoon-drift had spun out a good lead which nothing but a fluke could deprive her of. The breeze was dying away and the passage home was slow and tedious, the yachts only just having stowage way on. In the light weather Phyllis succeeded in passing Winsome and altogether Phyllis sailed remarkably well. Had she started with the others it looks as if she would have given the leaders all they could have done to beat her.

Finishing elapsed times were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Spoon-drift	2	51	10
Kid	2	52	00
Phyllis	2	59	50
Winsome	3	01	20
Ethel	3	11	30

Corrected times for handicap:—

	h.	m.	s.
Spoon-drift	2	48	10
Ethel	2	51	30
Phyllis	2	51	50
Kid	2	52	00
Winsome	2	57	20

Time allowances were:—Kid (scratch) allows Spoon-drift 3 mins, Winsome 4 mins, Phyllis 8 mins, and Ethel 20 mins. Spoon-drift wins the rating prize and the 1st handicap prize; Ethel takes 2nd handicap prize.

Shanghai Yacht Club.

THE "GOVE CUP."

The second race for this cup took place on Sunday, over a 12-mile course, starting from opposite Pagoda Creek, the course being up-river, round mark boat anchored three miles from the start, and return, finishing across the customary line at the Police Hulk.

The time of start was 2.30 p.m. and four boats crossed the line, viz.:—Leven, Sibyl, Red Tape and Madcap, but as the two latter boats did not start in the first race for the cup the race was practically between Leven and Sibyl. Leven got round the mark-boat with a good lead, but on the return journey Sibyl passed her, only to be repassed again by Leven in the Arsenal Reach, from whence it was a procession home.

Finishing elapsed times were:—

	h.	m.	s.
Leven	2	42	50
Sibyl	2	47	45
Madcap	2	58	40
Red Tape			Not timed.

This puts Leven 3 min. 33 sec. to the good on the first two races for the cup. The final race will take place next Sunday.

Correspondence.

A CANAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

An argument having arisen will you kindly inform us on the following?

A ship registered at (8,000) six thousand tons, fully laden, and a ship of the same register, "light," passing through the Suez Canal, which vessel pays the largest canal dues?

I am, etc.,

AMERICANUS.

6th October.

* * A vessel strictly in ballast, and not carrying any passengers, is allowed a reduction of 2 francs 50 centimes a ton from the tariff rate.—ED.

THE HUPEH MURDERS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reference to the murders in Hupeh last July of Monsignor Theotime Verhaeghen, Catholic Bishop of Southern Hupeh, his brother Père Julianus Verhaeghen, and Père Florentius Robberecht, the following, which is a résumé of the evidence given at the enquiry held at Ichang last month before the Taotai Tso Yuen-jing, the delegate of the Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, and the Père Angelus Timmers on behalf of the Franciscan Mission, I should like you in justice to the late Monsignor Verhaeghen, an extremely quiet and amiable gentleman, to make this public. The report made by your Ichang correspondent that the murders took place at Lichuan far to the west of Shinaifu is not correct, neither are the circumstances given by him. The crimes were actually committed at Tshahtsili, a small market town thirty miles to the east of the prefectural city. By the evidence the bishop left Ichang on the 14th of July last with only his servant Kia, to visit some Catholic communities in the Shinaifu district. After a pleasant voyage, he left Ouyapu on the 16th July in company with Père Robberecht for Tatschohoui, where the latter was resident priest. They intended to make a detour by Tshahtsili, which place they had to visit; but the bishop being overcome by the heat and suffering from a bad attack of fever, they halted at the village of Hopei at the house of a Catholic, where the bishop wished to stay until he got better. A man named Hsiang Sin-yuen, belonging to one of the principal clans in that district, in a free and easy way common to the Chinese in that mountainous country where the people are more or less wild, entered the house, and dressed only in his trousers, wanted to enter the room where the sick bishop was sleeping. Kia, the servant, asked him politely to leave the house and not to disturb his master. Hsiang then struck Kia, and the friends of the house coming to Kia's assistance they tried to capture Hsiang to bring him before the magistrate; but the latter making his escape ran out into the rice fields. Père Robberecht came out and asked Hsiang for an explanation of his bad conduct; in reply, the latter pelted him with mud and wounded one of the villagers with a stone. The bishop, warned by Père Robberecht and fearing the affair might become serious, reported the matter to the elder of the village,

asking him to bring Hsiang before the magistrate, and then, sick as he was, he travelled on to Tshahtsili, arriving there at dusk, and lodging in the house of the catechist Li.

The next day, a Sunday, the bishop got better; the elder of Hopei called upon him to ask that the dispute be arranged in a friendly way without coming before the authorities. He proposed that a dinner of eight tables be offered up, to be shared by the other Chinese and the Catholics and that a number of crackers be burnt by way of reparation.

On Monday, the 18th of July, Père Verhaeghen arrived from Tatschohoui to meet his brother the bishop. For many days before Hsiang Shié-tang, the head of this powerful clan and a noted Kolaohui chief, had assembled some twenty members of his society with the fixed intention of killing the missionaries. Hsiang Shié-tang arrived at Tshahtsili after the dinner and just before the burning of the crackers and coming forward with a number of his followers he stopped the burning of them, saying that it was very foolish to make so much out of such a small affair; it was better to wait, as more important events would soon take place. That night he sent his card to all the chiefs of the Kolaohui society far and near, to bring all their members to Tshahtsili; some arrived that evening, some during the night, and at daylight there was a still-increasing body of over a hundred members of this secret society near the village.

Although warned, the bishop really did not believe in any danger, but rested calmly until the date fixed for his departure (Tuesday, the 19th of July) should arrive.

That morning Père Robberecht started at daylight on a mule and passing through the main street to the market place, he met a number of Kolaohui men all armed. A servant leading the mule got a bad cut on the hip, the mule started to gallop away, but as he kept to the winding road and the Kolaohui men took short cuts across the rice-fields, he was soon overtaken, pulled from the mule, and badly beaten. A Chinese Catholic ran with the news to the bishop, who had not yet left the house; both he and his brother ordered out their chairs and started out for the market place, the Kolaohui firing a volley at them the moment they were sighted. They both descended from their chairs unhurt, the Chinese rushing upon them, shouting, "Death to the foreigners!" Hsiang Shié-tang put his spear through the bishop and his brother; the servant Kia and four other Chinese were speared dead on the spot, and several Chinese were wounded. The murderers then brought Père Robberecht to see what they had done; throwing himself on his knees to pray near the body of the bishop he too was speared to death. All the bodies were stripped and thrown into a pit; their clothing the murderers divided. Afterwards the Kolaohui chief distributed pieces of red cloth to decorate the inn where they intended to feast, after they had paraded the village with three large flags bearing the Boxer motto (Chouen-ting-niu-yang). After the feast they divided into several parties to rob and burn the houses of several Catholics in the neighbourhood. Immediately that the crimes became known, the Chinese authorities came forward with a theory that they were the result of riots between the Catholic and Protestant Chinese, but no foreigner concerned in any way with the affair would

listen for one moment to such an idea, and the answer made them was, that there were neither Catholics nor Protestants in the case, but simply subjects of the Emperor of China who had taken the lives of foreigners. In the course of the enquiry it was quite evident that the murders were deliberately planned some months before. Properly speaking there are no such people as Protestants in that district; there is one English missionary at Shinanfu, some thirty miles away, and another one at Kueichoufu, a hundred miles off. The latter missionary first visited the district (Tshahtsiti) about two years ago, and again some months ago, when many Chinese put their names down in his book, amongst them a number of Kolaohui. The first words uttered by Hsiang Shie-tang, when brought a prisoner into the yamen at Shinanfu, was to call out for this missionary, and when asked what he wanted him for, he said that he would come to defend and protect him, if he only knew that he was in trouble. Several of the fifteen principal culprits have also put their names down as enquirers, but that does not make them Protestants, neither does it reflect in the least upon the good faith and pure intentions of the missionary who enrolled them. But in this case it has been a dangerous thing; and certainly it would have been seen in time that these men had not the slightest intention of really becoming Protestants; they simply put their names down under the impression that they were joining a society that will be of benefit to them and which will protect them in the day of trouble.

In this wild mountain country the secret societies are all-powerful; some of the great families, like the Hsiang, the most powerful clan perhaps in the province, belong to them, the principal idea being to augment their influence and make use of them in their private vendettas, which are more common here than they are in Sicily. These men have tried to join a foreign mission with just the same intentions as they would have in joining one of their secret societies. The result has been a bitter disappointment for them; and it will be serious for the mission in this way, that it will leave it exposed to the danger of a reprisal from these people. Already the Taotai Tso Yuen-ling has caused a placard to be posted at Ichang: (1) That no Protestants had anything to do with the Tshahtsili murders. (2) That Protestant missionaries would not, under any circumstances whatever, grant protection to murderers. It is satisfactory that the truth came out at the enquiry and that there are no Protestants mixed up in this sad affair at all. The Chinese authorities never had the slightest foundation for their theory, which if they could have demonstrated the truth of it might have relieved them of considerable responsibility.

I enclose my card and am, etc.,

IXION.

1st October.

"FORM, FORM, RIFLEMEN FORM."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I supplement your able and much-needed article by just a few words?

Your remark that no one ever regrets having been a Volunteer may perhaps be emphasised by a knowledge of the fact that in the dark days of 1899, when

England called upon her sons in the time of her trouble, and thousands were rushing to volunteer for active service against unknown foes, the country was in a position to pick and choose its men. In those days, when it was thought the greatest honour a man could have to be chosen to shoulder a rifle in earnest, many who had only their health and strength to recommend them, and saw men who had been volunteers chosen before them, bitterly regretted the fact that they had never taken advantage of the opportunity offered them in times of peace of qualifying for the post of honour which now they vainly sought.

War is not a pastime to be entered upon with a light heart, but the most serious of all undertakings, and one for which a man must study and train, so that when the call comes, and he has got to fight, he may be efficient to defend himself and those who are helpless and naturally look to him for protection.

I am, etc.,

SOUTH AFRICA.

10th October.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the course of the leading article in this morning's issue of your paper the following sentences occur:—"Practice at the Butts is beyond question one of the most important parts of the Volunteer's training. We are told that rifle ammunition costs the Council some seventeen dollars per thousand rounds, and could be supplied without loss at two dollars or something over per hundred, while the charge to individual Volunteers is six dollars per hundred." As this statement is entirely without foundation and is moreover calculated to give the average reader the impression that the individual Volunteer is expected to pay for his own ammunition, I would ask you to kindly insert this correction.

In the first place, Government ammunition for the .303 L. M. rifle costs according to the fluctuation of silver from 56 to 60 dollars a thousand rounds, or roughly about \$6 per hundred.

Secondly, the Council have been particularly liberal in the supply of ammunition to the Volunteer Corps. During the last two years a member of the Corps to become efficient has been required to fire the course laid down for British Volunteer regiments. This course consists of seventy rounds fired at ten different practices. The British government allow British Volunteer regiments an additional 20 rounds free, or 90 rounds in all. Here the Council allow for each efficient member of the Corps 150 rounds free. A further allowance of 150 rounds for each efficient member is granted at half the cost price, or \$3 per hundred rounds. All this ammunition is at the disposal of the Officers Commanding the various units of the Corps, who make what arrangements seem most suitable to them for matches, competitions, and other amusements which may tend to make Volunteering attractive. In addition to this, 20,000 rounds are given for the instruction of recruits and 3rd-class shots; and all the ammunition used by competitors in the annual rifle meeting is supplied free. The estimated expenditure of ammunition for 1904, calculated for 450 efficient members, is 172,000; of this 30,000 are given free by the British Government, the residue is provided by the Council at an estimated cost of £15,450. These few remarks should, I

think, show effectually that there is no lack of generosity on the part of the Council in this respect, and in any case the responsibility in all matters connected with the Volunteers is entirely mine: since the Council have always readily assented to any propositions I have made for the welfare of the Corps.

I am, etc.,

M. WATSON,

Major Commanding, S.V.C.

Head Quarters, 10th October.

A SABBATARIAN VIEW.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I beg to refer your attention to the announcement of the international walking match to take place on Sunday. It is worse than wicked—it is vulgar. In nothing, I venture to think, does this conglomerate town compare less favourably with London than in its puritanical observance of Sunday by one section and its utter desecration by another.

From the little indulgence we allow ourselves as Christians in England, to oversleep ourselves on Sunday morning, to the good music, recitations, and living pictures—smoking and drinking prohibited—which we can find at the theatres in the evening if we desire, we are denied in Shanghai, and condemned to dull sanctimoniousness.

I think now-a-days, the prevailing view regarding Sunday observance held by clergy and laity alike, is that the spirit of one's life, whether it is one's custom or the exception to indulge in secular enjoyment on Sunday, that affects one's character.

Internationalism in religious matters is not very apparent except in their complete effacement, it seems. Still, surely an unhappy division of opinion must exist in this community, if this race can take place in defiance of the vigorous protest against its unseemliness upon Harvest Festival Sunday made by the worthy vicar of the Cathedral from the pulpit.

It is the thin edge of the wedge for substituting work and play for rest, and I for one heartily second disapprobation for those who cannot afford Saturday for outrivalling exertions.

I am, etc.,

S. W. LEACH.

11th October.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

6th October.

(1) The other day the Supervising Censor P'an Ch'ing-lan memorialised us stating that as the Railway Company have taken possession of certain spare land at the foot of the Chényang-gate outside Peking and have invited merchants to establish coal stores and sheds, it is but right that the said Railway Company should pay the land taxes on said land to the Treasury of the Board of Revenue. We therefore commanded the Shangpu and the Governor of Peking to investigate the matter, a report from whom is to the effect that

the whole question of railway management is in the hands of Shêng Hsien-huai (Shêng Kungpao), that the matter is most complicated, and that when the said Railway Company borrowed the use of the Government lands in question they failed to record the matter at the Waiwupu. Now the said Shêng Hsien-huai having taken over management of railways and mines ought to pay rent for the Government lands he is using. He should also periodically report to the proper Board all accounts of expenses incurred in his management of the said railways and mines in order that said expenses may be duly recorded. We hereby command the Shangpu to appoint an officer to examine, in conjunction with the said Shêng Hsien-huai, the accounts of the past years and report to us the amount of the income and the expenses incurred with regard to the railways and mines controlled by the said Shêng Hsien-huai.

(2) Liang Tun-yên, Taotai of Hankow, Hupeh province, is appointed Customs Taotai of Tientsin, Chihli province, vice Tang Shao-yi, promoted. The said Liang Tun-yên is further commanded to proceed to his new post with all possible haste.

Note:—Taotai Liang Tun-yên is a returned American student like his predecessor H. E. Tang Shao-yi—Translator.

(3) Liu Ch'ün-lin is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Hunan; Chang Ting-liao is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Kuangsi, and Chang Shao-hua is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Yunnan.

7th October.

Granting quantities of rice to various charitable institutions in Peking for relief purposes during the approaching cold weather.

8th October.

A similar decree granting rice to charitable institutions in Peking to provide rice gruel for the poor at the temporary refuges during the Winter months.

11th October.

Decree granting a number of Buddhistic presents and a sum of money for the funeral (cremation) of Min Chu, the Tibetan High Priest, or Saint, or Hut'ukhtu, belonging to the Great Lama monastery, in Peking, who recently died at his summer residence at Tolun Nor, or Lake Tolun, in Mongolia.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

8th October.

Trouble amongst Szechuan Aborigines.

The "Sinwên-pao" publishes a telegram from Ch'êngtu, capital of Szechuan, to the effect that Viceroy Hsi Liang of that city has received an urgent dispatch from the Chinese officials holding posts among the Szechuan and Yunnan aboriginal tribes reporting a formidable rising among them and praying for succour.

Governor Nieh of Chekiang in Trouble.

A Hangchow dispatch states that the incorrigible censors in Peking are getting lively again, and recently selected H. E. Nieh Chih-kuei, the liberal-minded Governor of Chekiang, as one of the victims of their spite. The result has been that Viceroy Li Hsing-jui, who was commanded by the Throne to investigate the charges, has instructed the Pro-

vincial Treasurers of Nanking, Soochow and Nganking to enquire into the matter on his behalf. The base of all these censorial denunciations is, of course, really because they either cannot get "solatiums" from those whom they desire to blackmail or because these "solatiums" are too light "in spite of repeated requests." Governor Nieh will be remembered as a former Taotai of Shanghai and the son-in-law of the late Marquis Tsêng.

A Fatal Accident.

The "Sinwên-pao" states that it is reported from Ichang that a certain foreigner while out shooting in the vicinity of that city accidentally hit a rustic while engaged in picking cotton in a neighbouring field. The unfortunate countryman was taken to the hospital, but finally succumbed to his wound. It is further stated that the Consul of the above-noted foreigner has promised to make the latter pay a certain sum of money to indemnify the family of the victim.

A Dignitary's Loss.

The coffin of the wife of the late Grand Secretary Wang Wên-shao was brought down from the North by the China Merchants' steamer Hsinyü yesterday en route for burial in deceased's native city of Hangchow.

10th October.

A New Departure at Nanking.

During the régimes of the predecessors of the present Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, at Nanking, those high officials generally attended personally to the transaction of all matters having reference to international relations in this part of the country, receiving reports therefrom from the officials at the head of the Bureaux of Foreign Affairs of the provinces not only under their immediate jurisdictions, such as Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, which comprise the Viceroyalty known as the Liangkiang, but generally speaking also of the provinces of Chékiang and Fukien, in their capacity of High Commissioners of the Nanyang Administration—Nan-yang-ta-ch'ên. Naturally these matters take up a considerable portion of the valuable time of the Viceroy to the exclusion of local matters of importance, causing much confusion and delay in the proper working of the provincial machinery. A new departure was therefore urgently needed, but no-one appeared to be able to take the bull by the horns until the arrival of H. E. Li Hsing-jui, the present Viceroy at Nanking, who is especially fortunate in having a clever and alert assistant in the person of his Honour Yang Wên-ting, ex-Provincial Judge of Fukien, specially appointed by Imperial decree to the Nanyang Administration. A correspondent at Nanking now writes that under the advice of Yang Wên-ting, Viceroy Li Hsing-jui has raised the status of the Nanking Bureau of Foreign Affairs to that of Chief Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Liangkiang provinces and as the ex-Provincial Judge is one of the most experienced and capable officers in international matters in the Nanyang Administration, having been for many years confidential secretary on foreign affairs of the late Viceroy Marquis Li Hung-chang in Tientsin, and one of the latter's principal assistants during the anxious period immediately following the Boxer war of 1900, Viceroy Li Hsing-jui has therefore appointed him to the post of Director-in-Chief. This is a choice which

has given much satisfaction all round. Our correspondent further states that instructions have been issued to the Bureaux of Foreign Affairs of all the provinces composing the Nanyang Administration that all matters regarding foreign intercourse shall be referred to the Chief Bureau at Nanking and that Consuls of the Foreign Powers in the Nanyang provinces will be requested to communicate direct with the Chief Bureau of Foreign Affairs in any matters affecting international relations requiring the attention of the officials of the Nanyang Administration. This procedure, it is felt, will greatly simplify as well as expedite matters, which otherwise would be subject to tiresome delays, owing to the multifarious affairs requiring the attention of a single man. It is generally anticipated that the new management will tend to make closer and more cordial the relations between the Consular Bodies of the various provinces of the Nanyang and the officials representing that Administration.

Postponed.

The execution in the native city of the pirate "Koh Tung-sai" (i.e., Kao Tung-sêng) which was to have taken place yesterday morning did not happen "as advertised," owing to the receipt by the Shanghai Taotai on Saturday morning of a telegram from Governor Tuan Fang requiring the presence of the condemned pirate at Soochow to answer to some other serious charges of robbery and piracy in some of the Yangtze cities, notably the robbery some three years ago of a large pawnshop in Jukaohsien, South T'ungchou sub-prefecture (near Nanking), belonging to the family of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang. Kao Tung-sên, it appears, confessed the deed to the Shanghai Magistrate, who in obedience to Governor Tuan Fang's instructions sent the pirate to Soochow on Saturday afternoon under an escort of twenty-soldiers and a dozen "runners." The man will therefore in all likelihood be summarily executed in Soochow and not in this city.

The Coffin

which was brought down from Tientsin on Friday by the Hsinyü, which someone in Tientsin took to be the Grand Secretary Wang Wên-shao's, while others again thought it to contain the body of Madame Wang, the Grand Secretary's wife, really contains the remains of one of his Excellency's grandsons. On Thursday the Shanghai Taotai received a telegram from the Waiwupu apprising his Honour of the above fact, and when the Hsinyü arrived on the next day the local mandarins were at the Kinleeyuen wharf to receive the coffin.

11th October.

Worrying His Excellency.

With reference to the investigation of the accounts for the past number of years of the railways and mining enterprises under the Directorship of H. E. Shêng Kung-pao, which was ordered by Imperial decree a few days ago, we learn that two members of the Shangpu or Ministry of Commerce, holding a rank equal to a Provincial Treasurer, have been appointed by that Ministry to go over these accounts in conjunction with H. E. Shêng Kung-pao in Shanghai. These two high officials are their Excellencies Yang Shih-ch'i, the able Vice-Director-General of the China Merchants' S.N.Co., and Director-in-Chief of the Chinese Commercial Telegraph Administration, and Wang Ling-mu, who was sent down

from Peking by the Shangpu a short time ago to report on the commercial conditions of the various treaty ports in the maritime and riverine provinces. It is evident that this new turn of affairs will cost some one a pretty penny to soften the virtuous indignation of those at Peking.

H. E. Wei Kuang-t'ao,

Viceroy-designate of the Min-Ché provinces, arrived here from Soochow by steam launch on Sunday but did not land in the Settlements. His Excellency steamed past the Soochow Creek and then proceeded up to Tungkadoo, fastening up at the Hangchow passenger-boat jetty, near the Chinese Bund, where he landed and drove over to the Kiangnan Arsenal to visit his clansman Taotai Wei, the Director of the Arsenal. While there H. E. Lü Hai-huan, Treaty Commissioner, called upon his Excellency and after partaking of a slight collation the Viceroy returned to the Chinese Bund whence embarking in a launch he was taken to a Chinese cruiser which immediately steamed out of harbour and proceeded to Foochow.

H. E. Tieh Liang,

Special High Commissioner to collect funds for the Army Reorganisation Department, after several days' stay at Woosung, inspecting forts and troops in that neighbourhood, left Woosung for Kiangyin early on Sunday morning in the Chinese cruiser Nanshen. There is a report that Tieh Liang and Wei Kuang-t'ao for some reason or other have no love lost between them, and although he intended at first to make a few days' stay in Shanghai, as soon as he heard that Tieh Liang was expected to return to Shanghai after inspecting Woosung, Viceroy Wei suddenly changed his mind, on arrival here on Sunday, and left the same day for Foochow. On the other hand Tieh Liang wanted to return to Shanghai but as soon as he heard that the Viceroy had signified a desire to spend a few days here, he also changed his mind. Financial difficulties are suspected to have been the cause of this sudden enmity between the two—they were quite friendly before.

Another Cause for Enmity.

A Nanking dispatch states that Tieh Liang has denounced to the Throne a number of Taotais, prefects, and district magistrates of this province, known as protégés of Viceroy Wei Kuang-t'ao, and that many of the denounced officials are the same as those accused a few months ago by censors in Peking, but who escaped punishment through the leniency, of, and protection given by, Viceroy Wei, who moreover was also backed up by the Hunan clique at the Imperial Court.

The Insurrection in Kuangsi.

The local mandarins received a telegram from Kueilin, the provincial capital of Kuangsi, on Sunday night stating that the city of Loch'enghsien; which was captured by the insurgents about the middle of last month has been recaptured by the government troops, both sides suffering considerable losses. The insurgents have been driven into the hill country.

Trouble in Honan.

The "Sinwên-pao" learns that five foreign railway engineers at Changtê, Honan province, having got into some slight "squabble" with certain natives, were attacked by a mob who killed two of the foreigners and wounded the other three (one very dangerously). That paper

further states that the British Consul-General here, having been informed of the riot, has sent Mr. Jamieson the Commercial Attaché to Changtê to investigate matters. We have no confirmation of this news.

12th October.

Dignitaries at Shanghai.

The departure from Woosung for Kiangyin and other Yangtze ports of H. E. Tieh Liang on Sunday in order to avoid the necessity of meeting Viceroy Wei Kuang-t'ao, also gave the latter the opportunity of changing his previous plan of leaving for Foochow on the same day. Instead of proceeding down river in the Chinese cruiser Fuan, as at first anticipated, his Excellency suddenly elected to travel down South by the China Merchants' steamer Haeen. The Viceroy accordingly removed his luggage and sent the members of his immediate entourage on board that steamer on Monday afternoon and did not leave for Foochow until yesterday, thus fulfilling his original programme of spending a few days in Shanghai. During his stay here the Viceroy has been entertained every day by the local mandarinates with luncheons, dinners, and theatricals.

The Imperial Mausolea.

The other day we quoted from a Northern paper the substance of a telegram sent by Emperor Kuang Hsi to the Czar asking the latter to prohibit his troops from disturbing the Imperial Mausolea near Mukden, on the ground that if the Russians did not remain there the Japanese would also avoid the place. This telegram was presented to the Czar by H. E. Hu Wei-tê, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, and we now learn that in reply the Czar states that the work of cutting down trees and making roads in the vicinity of the Imperial Mausolea near Mukden were matter of urgent military necessity, but that in consideration of the Emperor Kuang Hsi's anxiety for the safety of his ancestral tombs he (the Czar) had since sent instructions to General Kuropatkin to appoint special troops to guard the mausolea from harm. This, however, is just what the Emperor wants to avoid, as the placing of Russian troops at the mausolea was just the thing to invite the undesired attention of the Japanese troops; to that spot, so a telegram has been hastily sent to St. Petersburg declining the special guards, and thus the matter stands.

The Reported Fatal Riot in Honan.

It is stated in local Mandarin circles with reference to the reported riot in Honan, in which it has been alleged that two foreigners out of five belonging to the railway service were killed the other day by a mob, that this was greatly due to the reactionary proclivities of the Governor of Honan, Chên K'uei-lung—well known in 1900 as a strong pro-Boxer official. The provinces of Chihli and Shantung, it is also known, have large numbers of Boxer sympathisers as well as Honan, but it has been due to the strong measures of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, in Chihli, and Governor Chou Fu, in Shantung, that no outbreak has so far happened. Hence the contrast.

13th October.

Princes who have travelled.

A Peking correspondent sends us a short sketch of the three Imperial Princes who have visited foreign countries since 1901, namely, Prince Chun, the younger brother of his Majesty Kuang Hsi, who went to Germany to apologise for the murder of the late German Minister, Baron Ketteler, at

Peking; Prince Tsai Chên, Prince Ching's son and heir, who went to congratulate King Edward VII on his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and Prince P'u Lun, who went early this year to the United States as Chief Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition on behalf of the Emperor.

Prince Chun, writes our correspondent, since his return to Peking has shown no decided preference either for reform or for sticking to the policy of the Conservatives. His Highness has been keeping exceedingly quiet in his Palace and rumour has it that he is pretty much under the thumb of his wife, the daughter of the late Grand Secretary, Yung Lu.

The Princess, however, like her late parent, is conceded to be shrewd, energetic and "deep," and, therefore, it is felt that in the event of any "untoward crisis" in the Palace she may be trusted to make her husband's influence felt when the time for action comes. So far, while there is nothing very important on the tapis, Prince Chun is a nonentity within the political arena, bounded by the high walls of the Imperial Palace grounds.

Prince Tsai Chên has shown some energy and desire to become a power in the Government since his return from abroad and, backed by his powerful parent Prince Ching, was first appointed to the Waiwupu and then President of the new Shangpu, where he has made his presence felt in compiling voluminous reports and recommendations to the Throne concerning the advancement of the interests of Chinese commerce. He has acted always with the supreme object of obtaining the control of the exchequer for his Board to the exclusion of the other Boards, notably, that of the Board of Revenue. Hence since his entrance into public life Prince Tsai Chên has constantly proved himself a thorn in the sides of the Ministers of the other Boards. As a matter of fact it was through his exertions, with the powerful backing of his father, Prince Ching, that the Shangpu, or Ministry of Commerce, became an accomplished fact, such a Department having previously been opposed tooth and nail by the Empress Dowager's advisers in the Six Boards, who foresaw with prophetic eyes that much of the power and revenues hitherto invested in the older Boards would be wrested from them if the new Board were started. Prince Tsai Chên though showing an old head on young shoulders is, however, after all, possessed with all the fires and love of pleasures which run in the veins of youth. This so far has been the only drawback in the Prince's recent career.

The most encouraging portion of this short sketch, concerns Prince P'u Lun, who is generally understood to be the rightful heir of the Dragon Throne, by right both of descent and the Salic law, which is the law of China. His Highness, who before his mission abroad was a well-known figure among the gilded youths of the Imperial House and attained considerable notoriety thereby in the Capital, has changed all this since his return from the United States. He was evidently greatly impressed by the civilisation, the wealth, and power of the great country he had visited; and was exceedingly annoyed at his own ignorance of the English language which precluded him from obtaining information at first hand of things he desired to know. He developed a thirst for knowledge which was remarkable, considering his former life in Peking, and often expressed to those about him that

if by any efforts of his he could make his elders to understand the vital needs of China among the comity of nations, and cause his country to advance even one step in the steps of modern civilisation, wealth, and power, he would gladly lay down his life to do so. To gain this end, however, requires a personal knowledge of things as they are, and without a knowledge of English he knows he cannot attain the goal of his ambition. Hence when he returned to Peking his Highness gave up the company of all his old associates and he has bent his whole attention to the acquirement of knowledge. He has engaged several tutors to teach him, and denying himself to all who, in his opinion, are incapable of teaching, or showing him something new and advantageous to himself, his Highness is now keeping himself in the depths of his palace "studying and studying." When he returned from the States the Empress Dowager asked his Highness at his first audience what post he would like to take as reward for his journey abroad. Prince Pu Lan refused, all appointments asking her Majesty only to allow him leisure to fit himself for the duties of the future by present diligent study in foreign languages.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

A glance through the A. P. S. programme for the session 1904-05 shows a most interesting and well-thought-out series of lectures, and one that should eminently appeal to such a cosmopolitan body of photographers as the Society possesses. The first of these lectures was given in the Union Church Hall on the evening of the 6th inst. by Dr. Duncan J. Reid on Part I. of the Elements of Photography, "Apparatus."

Dr. Reid, in opening, congratulated the Society on the accession of so many new members—the roll showing 125 names—and hoped that the enthusiasm shown at the opening of the session would not diminish as time went on. He then proceeded with the lecture, which was practically illustrated by various apparatus. In the first place beginners were urged not to commence with a hand camera if they wished to become experts and pursue photography as an art and not merely as a press-the-button pastime, but to obtain a stand camera and become thoroughly acquainted with its possibilities. The components of a stand camera were then treated: the rising and falling front and swing-back for cutting out foreground or sky; the reversing back, by which perpendicular or horizontal pictures could be obtained without moving the camera; and special stress was laid on the necessity of obtaining a firm tripod—a requirement often neglected.

Lenses then came under consideration. The single "landscape" lens was first shown and its limitations pointed out. Its improvement was then traced; first it was made achromatic by cementing together lenses of different forms and different kinds of glass, chromatic aberration being removed and the various light rays that naturally have different foci being brought together on the plate. Lenses of this kind, in which the visible image and the photographic image coincide are called achromatic lenses. The next step in the history of lens-making was the correction of astigmatism—

defects of definition or detail—by the introduction of Jena glass. The perfection to which modern lenses have attained was instanced by the production of a convertible lens, which might be used either as a single or double lens, and could also be converted into lenses of different focal lengths. Short focus and long focus lenses were contrasted. Hand cameras were invariably fitted with lenses of short focus to make the focussing as easy as possible. By using a stand camera and focussing screen, a lens of longer focus could be used, giving better perspective and producing a more truthful picture. It was shown that any lens might be used as a wide-angle lens by stopping down and using a plate a size larger than the lens would cover at full aperture. The difference between fixed focus cameras and cameras with focussing lenses was lucidly described. The lecturer said that the fixed focus type of camera was popular, because it was believed to be simpler to manipulate, but as the focussing camera could also be used at fixed focus, if necessary, there was no advantage in the former type, with which it was quite impossible to get a sharp picture of objects at a short distance away.

The utility of the exposure meter was then dwelt on for a short time, the speaker being in favour of its use under certain deceptive conditions when the eye could not be relied on for judging light values of interiors, evening and sunset studies, etc. A Watkins' meter, which registers the exact exposure required by means of a strip of bromide paper which darkens on exposure to light, was shown, and an Ilford meter, which, however, depended a great deal on the light apparent to the eye. The old rule-of-thumb method for taking twilight interiors was quoted, of first focussing the object correctly and stopping down till only the high lights were visible on the ground glass, and then giving a standard exposure of a quarter-of-an-hour. This method the speaker did not recommend. In closing, Dr. Reid expressed his willingness to answer any queries that his audience were in doubt about and invited those present to examine the apparatus used in the demonstration.

The Secretary thanked Dr. Reid on behalf of the Society for his instructive lecture, and announced that the next lecture would be given on the 20th October when Dr. Livio Silva would tell them about the "Chemistry of Photography."

A short discussion ensued, in which the exposure meter came in for adverse criticism, some members advocating the doctrine of "spoiling a few dozen plates" to gain experience, while others were in favour of using legitimate aids till the necessary experience was acquired.

The apparatus used during the lecture received close examination, and a number of doubtful points were cleared up by the lecturer.

THE NEW GERMAN CLUB.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new Club Concordia, at the corner of the Jinkee Road and the Bund, which is to take place at noon on Saturday the 22nd inst., promises to be a very interesting ceremony, worthy of the ornament which the new building will be to the Bund. The date chosen is the birthday of H. M. the German Empress, and a service will accordingly be held at the German Church at 11 a.m. At the

ceremony itself, which will be brief though imposing, it is hoped that H.R.H. Prince Adalbert will be present, as well as the German Admiral von Prittwitz, who is to arrive at Woosung on the 20th, and the officers and a portion of the crews of the German men-of-war in harbour. The proceedings will begin with an address from Mr. R. Lundt, the President of the Club, who will then request the Prince to lay the foundation stone, under which a number of documents referring to the history of the Club and the new building will be deposited. The Prince will give the usual three strokes with the hammer, testifying that the stone is well and truly laid, and will be followed by the President of the Club, the German Admiral, the German Consul-General Dr. Knappe, and Mr. Dörfel, representing the architect Mr. Becker, who is at present absent from Shanghai. Dr. Knappe will then make a short address, after which the guests will drink prosperity to the Club and its new building. The invitations that have been sent make it certain that there will be a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on this notable occasion to wish continued success to the Club Concordia in its third and, it is to be expected, permanent home.

WHERE PIANOS ARE MADE.

Everyone remembers the little girl of Wendell Holmes' pretty poem, who, when the new piano was brought into the "little Southern parlour," begged that it might be opened, to "let me see the bird." Probably ninety-nine out of every hundred of those whose fingers fly over the keys every day of their lives know in reality scarcely more of the insides of their instruments than did the tiny maid in question, while most would be puzzled to say how the music comes, otherwise than generally that it comes out of strings. It was therefore quite an educational entertainment that Messrs. Moutrie and Co. offered to the Shanghai public on Monday, in affording them an opportunity to go over their new factory on the North Honan Road Extension. A fair number of residents availed themselves of the invitation and were rewarded for their journey out into the country by an interesting experience. Mr. Moutrie himself and several members of his staff devoted themselves to the task of taking personally-conducted parties all over the works and explaining how a piano is built up from its constituent fir and beech boards, teak casings, wires, hammers, hinges and screws. It must have been a revelation to most of those who reflected that the piano-building industry on any scale in the East is only about three years old, to find how large a factory is now required for it. The building is three stories high and looks towards the South through some three-score windows on that side alone. To make even a rapid tour of it is therefore an excursion taking time.

The various processes are not so complicated as might perhaps be imagined, and the Chinese workmen, whatever may be thought of their national ideas on music, turn to this particular branch of music-making with a noticeable deftness born of obvious pleasure in their toil, whether it be the shaping of keys, the stringing on of the wires, or the simple varnishing of the outer cases. In this glueing and varnishing, it may be men-

tioned, is part of the secret of making pianos adaptable to the very difficult climate, or rather climates, of China, and practically all that is used in the factory is made there from a special receipt. The choice of woods for the sounding boxes and frame works is another point that is specially studied. The iron frames are at present imported, as are some of the interior fittings, and sad to tell Messrs. Moutrie find they can be obtained more quickly, cheaply, and satisfactorily from Germany than from England. It was some consolation, however, to learn that all the screws—and they are many—come from Messrs. Nettlefold's. The visitor to Messrs. Moutrie's factory discovers that there is a very considerable demand for instruments among the Chinese, who are customers in increasing numbers. He also learns that the most expensive foreign-built pianos, bearing the best-known names, will probably require local treatment before they can withstand a summer in Shanghai. It remains to add that yesterday's guests were hospitably entertained at the conclusion of their peregrination.

THE JAPANESE WANT OF RAILWAY STRATEGY.

COMMUNICATED.

Japan up to this time has possessed an immense advantage in being so near the seat of war. Her army has been "ever victorious" and has been eminently successful during the present year in the campaign, which, from the early approach of winter, must soon come to a close.

During the year, Russia, the big bear, with its million lesser bears has not been idle. It has worked the Trans-Siberian Railway to its very best advantage, and in the transportation of great armies, the munitions of war, and immense military stores, she has done wonders.

Here upon the Caucasus is a reservoir of gigantic proportions fed by perennial mountain streams. It is connected with "Eastern Asia" by one larger pipe which supplies its steppes and forests, cities, and towns with an ever-flowing stream of fresh, pure, living water. Without this "water supply" Russia's possessions would become an arid desert.

Japan has kept her eye on her "present necessities" and not on her "distant future." To fight the great battles, to destroy the fleet of her enemy, to drive the foe from entrenched positions, to receive the plaudits of the entire world,—this has been her ambition!

What about cutting that pipe?

NOTES FROM NANKING.

8th October.

Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey, formerly Vice-Consul of the United States at Foochow, assumed charge of the office of the American Consulate at Nanking on the 6th instant from Mr. James W. Davidson.

Admiral Stirling, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet of the American Navy, arrived in Nanking on the 7th instant and was granted an audience by His Excellency Li Hsing-jui, Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, to-day.

The Admiral will remain in Nanking for about a week and during his stay is the guest of the newly-arrived Consul, Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey.

Mr. Morgan, American Consul at Dalny, is also visiting the city as the guest of the Captain of the U. S. flagship Wisconsin.

The Admiral and his staff, with the officers of the Wisconsin, and Consuls Morgan and Gracey have been invited to a banquet to be given by the Viceroy on Tuesday next.

This afternoon Mr. Wilbur T. Gracey entertained the foreign residents of Nanking at an informal At Home. Admiral Stirling and his band were present and a very enjoyable three hours were spent in the Consulate gardens.

YUNNAN MOVING.

BY

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

A month and a-half ago we arrived in Yunnanfu, told that it contained the most conservative, stubborn set of people in China, with the most anti-foreign set of officials. Mr. Pollard's encouraging words however rang in my ears. After a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in his Chapel at Chaotungfu, he said: "You must address meetings in Yunnanfu—a series of them. People may not come to the first but they will to the second. And if you can get the Viceroy to put out a proclamation against binding, that will make all the difference." That will make all the difference. Yes, but how to accomplish it? The British Consul-General not only, after the fashion of British Consuls, was not inclined to help me to an interview with the Viceroy but was actually opposed to my getting it through anyone else.

However, the first step was evidently to establish friendly relations with different officials, and to each one to give a little selection of "Tien Tzu Hui" booklets, after saying casually: "I think the Viceroy would like to see this" or "If you show this to the Governor I think he will be interested. I hear he is such a superior man." To the Viceroy's son, when he came to tea, and to the Viceroy's interpreter when meeting him at tea, naturally something even a little more pressing was said.

Then, as this place seems divided into different religions, and the Mahomedans are specially numerous, a series of visits was planned to mosques but Mr. Rhodes of the China Inland Mission, a most indefatigable and inspiring fellow-worker, had no sooner announced that we were coming to the principal mosque of the city then all the mollahs of the other mosques and representative Mahomedans assembled to meet us. It was not possible to say much to them, they had each and all so much to say. According to their religion binding was wrong, they were the only Mahomedans that practised it and would gladly give it up, but if they alone in Yunnan and all together did so, they would be suspected of—the word was always omitted, but we understood that they referred to the last Mahomedan rebellion not so many years ago repressed and with means like those adopted by the Russians at Blagovestschensk. "If only the Viceroy would put out a proclamation! Or if even the gentry would move! The gentry had great power."

So to the gentry we went. It seemed to me that one Hu, an M.A., secretary to the

late Viceroy Tsen Yü-ying, had written a tract against footbinding and somebody had printed it together with Chang Chih-tung's words, and they circulated it—sometimes—but they seemed to be all about seventy and hopeless, whilst the head of the Foreign Affairs board, a Manchukuo Taotai said: "For twenty years I have been telling the people not to bind, but it is no use—no use at all. None listen to my words. No, none," then Mr. Hu's granddaughter came into the room with natural feet and bowed to the ground before him.

The old Manchukuo looked at her feet with curious surprise, actually reddening and laughing to see his words thus disproved. "Behold your work," I said. "The result of your words." Other gentry said they had granddaughters unbound, but did not produce them, whilst official after official intimated he was opposed to binding but had no daughter by whom to testify. Tseng Taotai, Ko-li hwan, whose office seems to be to examine aspiring officials, and train them in the way they should go, sent to ask me to call. He said he himself would speak against binding at any meeting I would get up. But then arose the difficulty to find a suitable meeting-place. Every guild-hall we tried for had theatricals going on, or was preparing for them, or under repairs, and neither a China Inland Mission Chapel or a Roman Catholic Church seemed the place to ask a Taotai to, especially as he said he would bring with him forty expectant officials. He had set them all to write poems or essays on footbinding, and he said they were all writing against it. I held two meetings on Sunday after the service, the Provincial himself kindly interpreting for Roman Catholics, and three meetings in Chapels, and got a certain number of the gentry to come, and hoped they would find a hall, but they did not. We had a children's party at which two Chinese little girls who had never been bound played with little foreign children, whilst bound-foot little girls watched the skipping and the races, rewarded with lumps of real European white sugar, somewhat enviously. Several of the gentry looked on too. "If only you would ask the Viceroy to put out an edict. If only the English Consul would." Then the English Consul, who was enjoying the little maids' rivalries, said that was none of his business. Why did not they—the gentry—themselves memorialise the Viceroy? A capital suggestion this! Gradually it entered into their minds.

By accident looking about I came upon the finest hall in the city. We were promised the use of it. Up to the last moment I believed that even at the eleventh hour we should be forbidden to use it, that the Taotai would find himself unable to speak, or that there would be no audience. But Tseng Taotai not only came but brought Mo Taotai, the head of the Arsenal with him, also his Secretary. Liu Taotai, the head of the Military College, was unable to come but sent two representatives. A goodly number if not all of Tseng Taotai's expectant mandarins came, also the gentry, though a certain number were prevented from getting in by the crowd. All these leading people spoke, some with great earnestness and there was an enthusiastic show of hands, but it was decided not to ask people to form associations till one or two more meetings had been held. The next was that got up by Mo Taotai at the Arsenal with his wife and daughters present, also a prefect's wife and a lady

from the Viceroy's yamen. There were several other ladies also gentlemen, and a crowd of men from the Arsenal standing by the door. But instead of forming a hui, elegant refreshments were served.

But now comes the glad news that the Mahomedans have not only compiled a book, of which they are sending 1,000 copies all through the province, calling on all Mahomedans to unbind, but that they have also formed an association among themselves, and that several children and one lady have already unbound.

And on the top of this we hear that the Viceroy has drawn up an Edict not only authorising anti-footbinding societies, but ordering all tings, chous and hsien throughout the province to put out proclamations against binding.

Thus it seems the work is well-nigh accomplished. I have already seen two little girls unbound as the result of the movement, and am pleading for two elder sisters, who look longingly at me. As to one of the little girls released from torture she nearly dances with delight each time she sees me, her eyes jumping out of her head with joy.

To-morrow night we are going to try an evening meeting at a C. I. M. Chapel; the day after the large Kuichou guild has been kindly lent for a meeting, and next week the Wu Ting temple.

All this work is being done at the expense of 10,000 copies of Viceroy Tsên Chun-hsuan's edict, reprinted at the request of Tsêng Taotai, as the small stock of literature I could bring with me was almost exhausted by the Chaotungfu and Tung-chuan meetings; this last a very crowded one. These 10,000 copies cost \$64 and as the Shanghai committee declare themselves unable to collect or ask for any more money we are selling all we can, trying to persuade the Yunnanese themselves to "do good works" by buying each a hundred copies, and then distributing them. In this way it is possible that ultimately this whole province may be moved without any cost to the Tien Tsu Hui.

But may I ask foreigners living under the Viceroy's of Nanking or Foochow, or Shensi and Kansu to bring their influence or the influence of the gentry in their localities to bear on those Viceroy's so that they may fall into line with Chang Chih-tung, Chun Hsün-chuan, Tuan Fang, Yuan Shih-k'ai, Hsi Liang, and now Ting Chen-to, and call upon the people in their respective Viceroyalties to give up this barbarous custom of disqualifying girls and women for performing those very household duties that in all nations are the first duties of women. To appeal to the gentry, the official classes, the Viceroy's, is in this matter of far more avail than to get a few poor people, who are at their wits' ends how to marry their daughters or provide for them, to unbind their feet. And it is not only of more avail, it is much more easily done.

Relying upon the help of your valuable journal may I beg Tientsin, Chefoo, and Foochow journals to consider this communication equally addressed to them. The local Chinese official journal has done good service here by reprinting Dr. Allen's account of the Tien Tsu Hui, as also the Suifu prefect's condemnation of binding.

P. S.—The Governor of Kiangsu has, I know, put out a proclamation, but has the Governor of Shansi yet done so? The evening meeting was so crowded many had to go away, and all the doors were packed with men standing.

ISLAND STORIES.

FROM THE PAPERS OF MR. JOHN WESTWOOD.

(SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

IV : 1

Thus began a new period of quiet settled life, amid the pleasant waters of the great Pacific Ocean. A companion had been found for me, as I have described already—a gentle island lass with whom from first to last I lived most happily. She was industrious, and with a little teaching from me soon perfected herself in household work. I showed her how to cut herself clothes by patterns, taught her fragments of the English language, and interested her in pictures. Her mother, father, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, and many others besides came to learn from me as well, so that altogether my time was fully taken up. On the other hand, I myself soon learnt to talk in their language, especially I found myself picking up the bad expressions, which came more readily than the good ones.

I often received visits from the Pona-pean mission teachers and in return they made much of me on my visits to them. It was their custom to adopt island children from infancy and rear them as their own. On walking out to the Rare-long district I found they already had a fine church, large though plain, built from the timber of the breadfruit tree and nicely braced, though not artistic to look upon. The Caroline natives are quite destitute of art. The church was whitewashed inside and out. On Sundays shell horns were blown for service, and on weekdays for morning and evening school. The classes were well attended, for the natives are quick at learning everything, and especially the handling of tools.

My days followed each other busily on the island. I had plenty to occupy myself with during the morning and until the cool of the evening when I would take a walk or sit on the beach, looking out over the dark blue sea, indulging memories of the past and of home, looking, too, for the return of the vessel which should take me away. And still the days passed and there was nothing to break the monotonous prospect of sea and sky save the sea birds skimming the waves.

It was in the month of September that a terrific gale swept over the island and bent the cocoanut trees like a whip. It was grand but sad to see the noble trees bowing their heads to the storm, stripped of their nuts and leaves, yet still undaunted.

Then followed another weary delay, while the months rolled on as ceaselessly as the ever-rolling breakers on the shores. The gales from the south-west damaged the front of my place somewhat, and accordingly I set to work myself with a shovel making the repairs under a burning sun. I was hard at it when I got a sunstroke. It begun with a curious pain in the spine, which sat me helpless on the ground, from which position I was helped home by my island lass and an assistant. They got me to a couch in the house where I lay in great agony, which was only relieved by the continual rubbing of my body with the wonderful cocoanut oil. It was while I was lying sick, despairing indeed of

my life, that on the 21st April 1878 my wife Lilly cheered me with the little baby girl, who was to be the pet and darling of my heart until her death.

There came a day when I felt strong enough to satisfy longing to go outside the house again. With the help of my wife and her father one holding each arm, I got from the couch to the door, three or four paces only. I stood there a moment trembling, my eyes fixed on the sea, fully conscious in all my faculties, but quite unable to speak. I could feel, as it were, death creeping irresistibly over me. First there was a sensation starting as from a circle in my big toes and circling up my legs, through my body to my head itself. I was conscious of thinking I should probably drop dead when the sensation reached my brain, but it passed on to the roots of my hair, and I felt each one of them separately standing on end. Instantly I was blinded, as it were with a sheet of white light, and dropped unconscious on the threshold. My wife and her father stood by helpless, not knowing what to do. After a little time I recovered sufficiently to be able to laugh, and to ~~reach~~ I was taken in to the couch and from the moment of this incident begin slowly to mend.

It was about a fortnight later that a great and joyous cry of "Sail oh!" rang out from the top of native voices all over the island. Walter, my right-hand native boy, came running in to tell me that the vessel was making straight for the reef, and if she kept her course would inevitably be wrecked. I came to the conclusion they must be strangers to the island and sent natives out with strips of coloured prints to wave as pilot signals and to show the safe channel. It proved to be the brig Vision, the largest vessel the islanders had ever seen come into their harbour. Very pleased they were to see the English flag flying at the peak, and they cheered her lustily as she came in and anchored safely in eleven fathoms of water.

We had arrived at the latter end of May, and this was the first vessel I had seen since my landing, except the missionary schooner, commanded by Captain Bray, which put in in the previous December. Now that news had come, it was very ill news for me, though I was inclined to think ill news better than no news at all. When Captain Harris inquired for me he was told of my illness and at once sent down to fetch me on board. There they gave me some European food and brandy before breaking to me their sad news. This concerned Mr. Farrell who had broken down in all his business; all his ships, goods, and island stations had been seized by his creditors in Auckland. I was sorry to hear it, the more so because I was to deliver over all my copra and receive no more material to trade with. Instead I was to receive a free passage to Auckland, as all the other traders had also.

But my thoughts turned wistfully to my little baby girl, now over a month old, and neatly dressed in her swaddling clothes.

The captain had taken her in his arm; then he pointed out to the brig:

"Well, John," he said, "have you made up your mind?"

"In God's mercy I have."

"What is it, then?"

"To stop here and succour this babe as a father should; and God in His mercy will watch over me in all adversities. So go your way and a pleasant voyage to you."

The gave me powder, shot, caps, a gun, a pistol, and some provisions. Then we said good-bye.

IV. 2.

I was now left again the only white man among the islanders, and feeling more desolate, if anything, than before the visit of the brig Vision. A rival firm had indeed sent me letters making certain overtures, but these I did not feel it honourable to accept. In this time of trouble my one consolation was the child, whose pretty, brilliant eyes laughed away my cares again and again. The mother I loved for the child's sake and we continued to live very happily together. My trading operations, however, were now ended and the natives fell off in the payment of their debts, thinking that no more ships were coming and therefore no further advantage was to be got out of me. This change in my fortunes proved the real friendship of some few among the islanders, who would never see me in want, but others were ready to kill me at a word. My pistol was now always kept primed and at hand, for I saw I had to take my chances whether good or bad, but we kept up friendly appearances before, though it was evident some of them began to regard me as "a poor man."

For the good of my health and also to get a change I decided to take a sea cruise in a large canoe, and accompanied by experienced natives, to tour among the surrounding islands of the Mortlock group. Part of my escort travelled in a second canoe, and after making full preparations we chose a fine day and sailed away down the lagoon towards the leeward island of Oniap. I intended to be away a full month and had taken my wife and child with me. At Oniap we were cordially welcomed by the head Ponapean teachers in the Mortlocks, Obediah and his wife Opatina. Nothing would please these good people, but we must stop with them a couple of days. Mats were laid out on the floor of their neat whitewashed little house and on the mats was spread out a fine feast. This consisted of good substantial "mas," sprinkled with grated coconut and some shells of maal. Maal is very appetizing when one gets used to it. It consists of breadfruit cut into thin slices and pressed into a large coconut shell; four or five other coconuts are then grated up fine and put into a pan or trough, water is poured over the gratings, and when all the milk has been kneaded out the concoction is poured over the breadfruit, filling the shell to the brim. Over this again leaves of bananas are pressed, and the whole is then placed over a fire of red-hot stones. With it is laid the other food for cooking, pigs' flesh, taro, lak, and ripened breadfruit, fine large fish also and other things besides; fresh bananas leaves are spread over the whole and rotten leaves again on top of these. The meal is then left to steam and bake. To such a meal as this I sat down with the native teachers and, as we sat chatting afterwards, I could not help reflecting on the bounty of Nature to these islanders, whose food all comes to them without any labour except that of cooking it.

On the second day and with the spring tide my natives walked the canoes out through the narrow zigzag passage over the reefs on to the rolling blue billows beyond. I found my men were smart sailors. We proceeded from Oniap to Etal, and there fine island, though not so elevated. It lay fifteen miles to the west and once

clear of the reefs we set up the mast and the large triangular sail and soon arrived at the little group of which Etal is the chief. The reader should know that closely together as these islands are situated, they differ greatly in their products. Etal, to which there is no approach over the surrounding ring of broken reefs for any craft larger than a canoe, is noted for the number of its coconut trees, though the nuts themselves are small. There is little else in the way of vegetation except the taro or yoit; but fish abound and are traded to the surrounding islands for breadfruit. I stopped here for five days with the teacher, Caleb, a very quiet man, not much given to jollity. The island is rough and stony with no pleasant walks and there was little to interest one except that the natives were just learning to build their houses off the damp ground. Up to this time they had simply laid leaves or matting on the earth and put a plain thatched roof over. It was during my stay that an unhappy affair occurred in connection with the building of one of these modern-style houses. A man asked his younger brother to help him in his building, and when the other refused, threw stones at him in his vexation. All the natives carry knives, and the younger brother, flying into a temper, rushed at the elder and stabbed him full in the breast to the hilt of a five-inch weapon. The victim dropped dead on the spot. The body was brought in to the king in the large canoe house abreast of the mission house, while all the men of the island assembled, armed, outside, to take revenge on the murderer. The poor lad, who had acted on the mad impulse of the moment's anger, was now terribly grieved at what he had done. He was only about seventeen years old and both Caleb and I felt sorry for him. We went out to plead for him, pointed out how he had been provoked and how there had been faults on each side. In the end we succeeded in rescuing him and perhaps saving a general massacre. A guard was set over the lad and his life was spared, though he will probably carry the stigma till his dying day. Here it may be mentioned that in their temperament the South Sea islanders are very like children. They are quickly angered, but their usual practice at such times is to go and hew down their own trees or destroy anything belonging to themselves, yelling all the time at though they were really bereft of their senses until their friends intervene. Sometimes they will go so far as to rush into the bush and hang themselves, or set out to sea in fragile canoes never to return.

The next island we reached was in a southerly direction about ten miles distant. It lies at the dangerous north-west entrance of what may be properly called the Mortlock lagoon, the greatest of all the lagoons of the Pacific. We entered on a swift current and put in to the inlet of Mort, pretty rather higher than most of those around, and covered with vegetation. I remained three days, but cannot recall anything of particular interest. We now bore away five miles to the leeward, to the island of Gito, where the head Ponapean teacher is stationed. This is the westernmost island of the group and when the north-east trade winds sets in the waters are roused to crest white foam against the reefs and coral banks which extend a full-half-mile out as a protecting barrier. The women go wading out to fish, and while I was here a party of them got out too far with the result that one was seized and devoured by a shark, while the

others came screaming home, bruised in running over the rocks. It is quite a common occurrence to see mangled unrecognisable bodies washed ashore, but it is curious that while small sharks are continuously skirting the island the larger will only venture in when compelled by hunger. In their season these islands are visited also by schools of porpoises and occasionally by a whale. There is another species of fish frequenting these waters, as voracious as the shark, though smaller. It is the shape of what is described as "a Portuguese man-of-war" and carries a kind of whip over a yard long; this quickly coils around its victim, and although the tentacle is only of the thickness of twine it leaves a heavy black weal wherever it touches the skin and a stinging sensation which is exceedingly painful. Many of these creatures are washed ashore with each tide and the natives take a delight in stamping on them merely to hear the explosion, as of a pop-gun, that follows. The sharks have a very keen intuition as to the breeding-places in the sand of the young turtles, of whom many thousands are hatched here annually. When the little fellows are first out of the egg, they lie secure among the sea-grass on which they feed until they are able to take to the water. From fifty to a hundred and fifty may come out of one nest, and when they go swimming out to sea in a body, then it is that the sharks dash in among them. How many are thus lost annually to the food of man it is impossible to say, but it should certainly be everyone's duty to destroy the sharks which terrorise the sea.

The island of Gito is specially fertile in the yoit, tobacco, and coconut. The coconut plays such an important part in the domestic economy of the islanders that some account of its various uses may here be recorded. For the first two months from the forming of the nut, it is practically good only for the milk inside. In this stage the nut is called "sou." During the next month it is in the stage when it is known as "sou-mou," but even the natives can only tell the difference between this and the first stage by climbing up the pine and clicking a finger nail against the shell. Inside the husk of the "sou-mou," what is presently to be hard shell is now forming and inside this again, sticking to it, is found a substance like a soft, sweet, white custard. This can be scooped out with a spoon and is very juicy. At this stage also the husk makes the finest, cleanest, and strongest twine and rope. It is removed from the nut by a stick and then thrown into a pool of water, where it is allowed to remain for three or four months. By the end of that time it does not smell exactly wholesome, but it is then taken and lightly washed. Afterwards any further dirt and extraneous matter is thoroughly beaten out on a log or stone with a short, thick stick held in one hand, while with the other the fibre is drawn backward and forward till it is not only absolutely clean but opened well out. It is then lightly washed again in salt water and laid in the sun to dry. The next process is to tie up the fibre in rolls weighing about a half-pound each, before drawing it out and twisting it into twine; using the bend of the bare knee for the purpose. If rope is to be made, the fibre is pulled out more thickly, suspended from beams of the ceiling and twisted by three or four men, the number varying according to the number of strands required. Period number three in the coconut's life is that during which it is known as "sou-joubert," which

brings it to four months' old. It is still useful for the manufacture of twine or rope, but the article turned out is much coarser. At six months the nut hangs by a stem which has been thoroughly dried by the sun, its husk has become quite brown, and in due course it falls to the ground of its own accord. The husk is now usually thrown away as useless, though it can be converted to other purposes, than those already mentioned and I myself have utilised it in preparing the finest soap by a recipe which anyone who happens to be cast up in any of these out-of-the-way corners of the world would find useful.

(To be continued.)

THE LAND OF THE TATAMI.

TRAVELS IN JAPAN,

By G. S. MURRAY.

IV.

All roads lead to Rome and a good many lead to Arima. Starting from Kobe (Sannomiya) you take your ticket for the first station, Sumiyoshi; from there you can take kago or walk over Rokkosen, a mountain 3,000 feet high. The road is good; a friend of mine does it on horseback. On the mountain there is situated the foreign Settlement of "Bellevue," consisting of about forty villas, owned by Kobe people, who reside here during the summer. It is also a great place for their honeymoons. Occasionally a typhoon comes along and raises particular Cain with these mountain chalets. But they always build them up again. Some of them are like Hans Andersen's house: it did not know on which side to fall, so it remained standing. The Kobe golf links are here and the view is perfectly beautiful. Another road leads direct from Kobe to Arima; it must be easy of ascent and comfortable, as I noticed a landau drawn by two horses, and containing ladies and children, arrive here at Arima direct from Kobe. But the route I would recommend is this: Take your ticket by Government line at Sannomiya station for Sanda. You will go as far as Kansaki, where you will be transhipped to the Hankaku line, direct to Sanda. You need not trouble yourself after that about your luggage, that will be checked direct to Sanda. Be careful to watch Kansaki station, as there you will have to change cars.

Arrived at Sanda your task will be easy; at the station there are multitudes of 'riches' waiting for you. These vehicles are driven tandem fashion: a dog leads the man in the shafts, and pulls all the way like a Trojan. Quite a new sensation. It would be as well to order a cart for your luggage to meet you at the station; a telegram (five sen per word) to your hotel in Arima, to that effect, would make that all right. Going up to Arima, stopping half-way at Yamaguchi, will take about 2½ hours; coming back (going down) one hour will bring you to Sanda. The road is perfectly smooth and easy, and the ascent gradual—you hardly notice it. No precipices, no ravines, no goat's flesh-creating, giddy mountain-peaks; the road for an invalid. Now I must not forget to tell you that the scenery from the rails between the stations Takaradzuka (whence comes Messrs. Gande and Co.'s famous Tansan mineral water) Namaze, Takedo, Dōjō, and Sanda is really grand; there are no less than twelve large tunnels through the mountains, and the river, rushing along the go-gos, foaming over the rapids and

spanned by bridges, is indeed a sight worth seeing. The time taken by kago from Sumiyoshi is three hours; walking about double; from Sannomiya via Hankaku line to Sanda about three hours, thence by 'richa to Arima two and a-half hours, total five and a-half hours.

The famous mineral springs of Arima are twofold: at the entrance of the village, via Sanda, is situated the bathhouse, where are hot baths containing chloride of sodium, iron, potassium, and calcium, very beneficial for sufferers from rheumatism and liver complaints. The bathhouse is divided by a broad corridor, on the left side of which are the gentlemen's, on the right side the ladies' rooms. Each bather by paying twenty sen has a furnished bathroom and dressing-room to himself. If two persons bathe together in one room, the charge is thirty sen for the two; if more than two, charges in proportion. The water is a natural hot mineral water, which comes rushing from the mountain and is conducted through pipes to the bath. The tanks sunk in the floor, are about four and a half feet deep by seven feet wide. They and the floor are covered with glazed tiles, which have turned a purple red, owing to the iron contained in the water. The floors of the dressing rooms are covered with nice mats and are furnished with chairs, baskets, mirrors, clocks, etc., etc. In its natural state the water is much too hot for anything but scalding a pig, it is therefore diluted with cold water and the bathman will give it any temperature you desire. Of course, the hotter the more effective. The rooms also contain a shower bath and a small wooden tub, in which natural water is heated on a small charcoal stove. This is for the purpose of washing the body with soap, after the bath. Never use any soap in the mineral bath; you will be sorry, if you do, but soap your face and hands well afterwards in the hot water from the small bath. Do this daily for a month, and you will arise a centaur. A Japanese friend of mine takes five baths every day, including Sundays; sometimes he rises to six. His favourite temperature is 130°. Verily, his appearance on emerging is that of a boiled lobster.

A Mr. R— arrived here from Shanghai just a month ago. He was suffering from diabetes. He was carried from the railway carriage to a kago (the native mountain-chair) and came to the hotel, without any hopes of ever walking again on this side of the river Jordan. He was taken to the bath on a chair, dumped into the tank and soaked for half-an-hour. He did this daily. This morning he left for Kobe, on foot, cured, and his last words to me were: "It is a d—shame, they don't keep better whisky here. I say, old chap, how many cigars can you spare? I have got just sufficient to last me to Sanda." I forgot to mention that he also drank every day his four or five bottles of the Arima Tansan; an evil-smelling beverage, much resembling Carlsbad.

There is also a nice waiting-room in this bathhouse, with a veranda fronting the roaring river. You are here supplied with tea, salted, and flavoured with a kind of berry. Delicious! The present bathhouse was rebuilt in 1891; the original one was erected by the great Taikō, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, in the 16th century. It has been destroyed by fire and alarms over and over again, but its manifold virtues cause its resurrection. May it continue to re-construct frail humanity for another thousand years.

The second bath at Arima is situated some distance off, on the slope of the mountain. Here is the famous well, sacred to the memory of many generations. From hoary antiquity it has been known, and its virtues appreciated. A small pavilion shelters the clear, ice-cold, ever-bubbling spring. Everything: steps, floors, the pavement of the well, is solid stone; clean, classic. The water itself is bad to the

taste: bitter, strongly mineral, like a beverage distilled from rusty iron. But of its virtue in cleansing and strengthening the human body, there can be no doubt. There are benches (covered with those dreadful German-made red blankets, how I abhor them!), chairs, tables, billiards (ye gods), and other articles de luxe. The attendants will serve you with glasses of water, freshly drawn, with sugar, at the rate of two sen per glass; without sugar one sen; but anyone is at perfect liberty to bring his own glass and help himself ad libitum. The hotels also supply this article gratis. The bath here is cold, mineral. But, if you so desire, it will be heated for you at any time you may appoint, day or night. It is not so strong as the lower bath and some doctors prescribe it for their patients as a preparation for taking the stronger one.

There are at the present time between three and four hundred wounded soldiers stationed in Arima. They have been fighting everywhere: their certificates to that effect they carry on their bodies. Shot wounds, sword cuts and bayonet thrusts—everyone has them: plenty. One of them told me the story of Hirose and here it is:

Poem of Hirose.

1.
Amidst the storm of hail and bullets
stands Hirose.
The hopes of Nippon placed in his hands,
Hirose,
Light floats the fated ship that he commands,
Hirose.

2.
Left far behind now are his homely ties,
Hirose,
To do his duty: that he bravely tries,
Hirose.
For this he labours, and for this he dies:
Hirose.

3.
His noble heart abhors all pomp and state,
Hirose,
He's been morose and taciturn of late,
Hirose.
He meets his death, while searching for
his mate, Hirose.

4.
Fast come the shells; the Russian search-lights fall, Hirose,
With swift and sudden flashes on them all, Hirose,
His hopes are cast adrift, beyond recall,
Hirose.

5.
Thrice goes he, searching for his trusted man, Hirose.
Who's gone beneath the cruel ocean,
Hirose.
Japan knows not the coward's "Save who can," Hirose.

6.
One shell, more awful deadly than the rest, Hirose,
Hits square and true the noble hero's breast, Hirose,
Bears his immortal soul to sleep and rest,
Hirose.

7.
A fragment of thy body still we have, Hirose,
With national honours carried to thy grave, Hirose,
A fragment of the bravest of the brave:
Hirose!

8.
And, like thy country, beautiful and grand, Hirose,
Thy memory lies enshrined in Nippon's land, Hirose,
The first of many in thy noble band:
Commander Hirose

GEORGE T. MURRAY.

(To be continued.)

THE TIBET MISSION.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

An undated dispatch from Lhasa, via Gyangtse, 15th September, says:—

One of the most satisfactory features of our presence at Lhasa is the release of political prisoners who have been imprisoned on account of assistance rendered to British and Japanese subjects. We have discovered that there is a secret tribunal and inquisition at Lhasa appointed by the National Assembly to try political offenders, who are subjected to an ordeal by torture as in the Middle Ages. It is well known that on the return of the Bengali explorer, Sarat Chandra Das, to India in 1883 a large number of Tibetans were punished for affording him hospitality and assistance. Chandra Das's patron, the Minister of the Tashi Lama, was banished; the head lama of Dongtse Monastery, who entertained him, was removed to Kongbu and there thrown into the river; and numerous others were punished in different parts of the country, many of whom have been released through our influence. The only two offenders known to be imprisoned at Lhasa in connection with Chandra Das have been set free. These were the steward of Phale Estate, where Chandra Das stayed near Dongtse, and his son. The old man was brought into durbar, weak and tottering, his chains having been removed from his limbs that morning for the first time in twenty years. He came in, beaming with happiness and blinking at the unaccountable light like a blind man whose sight had been miraculously restored. He and his son, if not too weak, will accompany us on the return march for Gyangtse. At the same time were released two men imprisoned in connection with Kawaguchi, the Japanese traveller who visited Lhasa in the disguise of a Chinese pilgrim and resided at Sera Monastery. On his arrival in India his identity was discovered and the lama who was his teacher at Sera was imprisoned and cruelly beaten, and a Bhuia trader from Darjeeling who had befriended him. These men looked bowed down and broken, and are entirely destitute. They will accompany us to Gyangtse.

The restitution to liberty of these wretched men is in itself sufficient to justify our advance to Lhasa. The same morning we formally released the Tibetan prisoners, seventy-six wild, long-haired men, with ornamental charms to which they still attribute efficacy. They were an unmartial-looking crowd, and simple and honest in appearance, more pleasing than the common degraded type of monk of the Lhasa monasteries. Each was given Rs. 5 for their journey and went off, wildly delighted, chuckling, and bowing to every Englishman they saw; and no doubt they will carry the story of our humanity and kindness to the far distant corners of Tibet.

Then in durbar followed a scene which reminded one of a play, before the curtain falls, when the characters are called on the stage and apprised of their changed fortunes and everything ends happily. The political prisoners were first informed of their release. General Macdonald said he had given orders to liberate prisoners in every post on the line. The Shapés promised the release of the political offenders all over Tibet who were in trouble in connection with British subjects. The Commissioner then remitted the fine of Rs. 5,000 exacted on account of the lama who attacked British officers, but kept back a thousand as compensation to the families of the two servants who were brutally ill-treated and murdered at Gyangtse. The four hostages from the monasteries were then set free and the durbar closed. The Shapés lingered in the hall laughing and

chatting, their geniality and cheerfulness being in marked contrast with the sullen manner in which they had expostulated with us on the road.—"Hongkong Daily Press."

THE ADVANCE ON PORT ARTHUR.

The following is the full text of the Japanese official report telegraphed from Tokio on the 10th inst., and courteously communicated by the Japanese Consul-General. It describes the progress of the army investing Port Arthur down to the end of July:—

The Imperial Headquarters in Tokio have published a report of the progress of the Japanese army attacking and besieging Port Arthur up to the 31st of July. The résumé of this reads as follows:—

May 26th. Occupied Nanshan.

May 27th. Occupied Nankuanling. The enemy who were in the vicinity of the railway station of Sanshilipu retreated towards the railway station and Port Arthur.

May 28th. Occupied Liushatun. The enemy destroyed the fort at this place as well as the Russian buildings and a portion of the pier. The booty captured in this place was four guns, 46 freight vans for railway, etc.

May 29th. The army reached a line of eminences about 2½ miles west of Sanshilipu.

May 30. The army occupied a line extending from Antzushan (3½ miles east of Jungchengzu) to Taitzushan (five miles north-east of Hsiaopingtao). At Dalny there were one hundred warehouses and barracks in complete condition. The telegraph office and railway station were found undamaged. About 430 freight vans for the railway, fifty boats attached to piers, about 2,000 tons of coal, and 20,000 sleepers were the booty. The dock and pier were found undamaged, but the largest pier was found destroyed or portion sunk in the sea and several steam launches were found sunk at the entrance of the dock.

June 1st. The enemy still occupy with strong detachments Shuantaikow (3½ miles south west of Jungchengzu) and the vicinity of Fengshuling (1½ miles south-west of Antzushan). Scouts are constantly sent out. The distance between the outpost detachments of the belligerent armies is 1,000 metres. The enemy often approached us in Chinese costume and fired upon our soldier at the outposts. The enemy seemed to try to join the Russian army in the north which was coming southward.

June 14th. Two of the enemy's gunboats and one battleship approached near Heishichiao (over 2½ miles north-east of Hsiaopingtao), and bombarded our positions for about 40 minutes, then steamed away towards the west.

June 18th. In the afternoon three warships and eight torpedo-boat-destroyers of the enemy appeared near Hsiaopingtao and fired one shot towards our right wing, but soon had an engagement with our warships and torpedo destroyers for about half an hour and retreated into the harbour of Port Arthur. The defence works near Shuantaikou have been greatly increased and a search light station, has been established to watch neighbouring sea and our positions.

June 26th. The army repulsed the enemy and occupied Waitaoshan 6½ miles west of Dalny), Chien-shan (extending from the west of Dalny to 7½ miles south of Jungchengzu with the height of 368 metres), Shuantaishan (2½ miles north of Hsiaopingtao) and Hsiaopingtao. The occupation of these places has made the

cover of defence of Talienwan secure and at the same time turned the position of the enemy with ours and enabled us to know the positions of the enemy and the conditions beyond the positions of the enemy. Booty of this day: two 6-centimetres quick-firing guns and about 200 cartridges.

From July 3rd to 5th. In these three days the enemy made counter attacks in a most stubborn manner upon our position on Chien-shan. (Sword mountain). The strength of the enemy was thirteen or fourteen battalions (?) with at least 24 guns, of which eight seemed to be quick-firing guns of the newest type. The enemy frequently tried storming and night attacks and sometimes accompanied with a military band and the artillery range reached 6,000 metres at one time and the shrapnel of the enemy reached effectively with certainty of range and moreover the warships and torpedo destroyers of the enemy bombarded our positions from the sea on the 4th and 5th July and we were placed in a very difficult position at one time, but all of our detachments daringly defended their positions with the help of three batteries of heavy artillery as well as a naval heavy artillery party and maintained our positions. The object of the enemy during these three days was clearly to restore the position on Chien-shan (Sword mountain) and if possible to destroy our works at Dalny so as to prolong the fate of Port Arthur.

July 7th. The enemy in the direction of Antzuling engaged in defence works with great energy.

July 8th. The enemy in the direction of Antzuling bombarded our positions.

July 10th. We mounted twelve guns which we captured at Nanshan and six heavy naval guns in front of the enemy.

July 12th. The enemy bombarded our positions.

July 17th. We repulsed about one company of infantry of the enemy. After this engagement the enemy with red cross flag came in order to carry away their killed and we allowed them to do so.

July 18th. The enemy bombarded our positions.

July 26th. The army with the view of attacking the enemy in the vicinity of Shuantaikou and Antzuling, commenced its prearranged movement and exchanged furious cannonading. After a hard and daring engagement till dusk of the 27th we were not able to occupy one portion of the eminences in this direction.

July 27th. The left column made an attack mainly upon the eminence on the east of Taipashan (over 1½ miles north of Lungwantang), but owing to the unfavourable geographical conditions and the stubborn resistance of the enemy and moreover the furious bombardment made by the enemy's warships from the vicinity of Lungwantang our advance movement was stopped without accomplishing its object and it was decided to make a night attack; so at 1 a.m. of the 28th we attacked the enemy's position from three directions and finally we occupied the position at 5 a.m.

July 28th. We continued our attack from daybreak. The enemy commenced to retire in all directions from about 9 a.m. and at noon we completely occupied the enemy's position and pursued the enemy. As arranged we occupied a line extending from Changlintzu (about four miles north-east of Tuchengzu) to Yingkoshin (about 6½ miles north-east of Hwangchinsan or Golden Hill) The main body of the enemy seemed to have retreated inside the line of fortification of Port Arthur. The enemy's position at Shuantaikou, Antzuling, and the vicinity of Taipashan were semi-permanent fortifications built by utilising the geographical conditions of the steep mountains by spending about two months, and the strength of the forces of the enemy was almost the whole of the garrison of Port Arthur with about sixty guns of

which at least four seemed to be heavy guns.

Judging from reports from various sources, at the engagement of three days, that is to say of the 26th, 27th, and 28th July, the enemy had at least over one thousand casualties. The booty of these engagements was two heavy guns, three quick-firing guns and three machine guns, etc.

30th July. Before daybreak the army, utilising the darkness, approached near the enemy's positions and at dawn commenced a daring attack; and at 11 a.m. we occupied a line extending from the eminences along the south of Tuchenztzu to the eminences of Takushan. The enemy fled inside the line of fortifications of Port Arthur. From this time the enemy were firing at our positions without a target with the guns on permanent forts. The enemy left over one hundred corpses on the field.

From this time the army at once commenced our works for attacking and besieging fortifications. Our army is between 2½ miles and five miles from the town of Port Arthur.

31st July. The enemy again fired at our positions with heavy guns.

Law Reports

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 7th October.

Before SIR HIRAM S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE OF MR. G. H. WRIGHT.

Mr. Geoffrey Herbert Wright, solicitor, applied for admission to practice in this Court.

Mr. W. A. C. Platt—I beg to move that Mr. G. H. Wright be admitted to practice in this Court. I think the necessary papers have been filed.

His Lordship—I have read your papers and have found them quite satisfactory. I have therefore much pleasure in admitting you to practice.

Mr. Wright thanked his Lordship and signed the roll.

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CLEAR SKIN

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 10th October.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. MITCHELL.

James Mitchell was charged, on remand, for that, being entrusted with certain monies by one Ching Fong, that he might pay the same to the Chartered Bank of India, etc., he did fraudulently convert the same to his own use; also for that he, being entrusted with monies by one Yung Tai, for the purpose of obtaining delivery of certain goods, did fraudulently convert the same to his own use.

Mr. G. H. Wilson appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. Alston, accountant of the Chartered Bank of India, etc., explained the method by which delivery of cargo arriving by steamer at Shanghai is obtained. The bill would be sent out from home to the bank, and on arrival of the steamer the consignee on accepting the bill would be allowed to have the bill of lading. He would sign a "trust letter" asking permission to clear the goods at the Customs and store them in the bank's name. If he wanted to get possession of part of the goods on applying to the bank and paying the value of that part, the bank would sign a delivery order for that part. Witness produced a bill received from home in respect of certain blue serge shipped by the s.s. Japan. In this case the "trust letter" was written by accused (letter produced), and the goods had been landed and stored in the bank's name, but no demand had been made for delivery.

Ching Fong, a wool-merchant, of 1010 Broadway, said he had known accused and done business with him as a commission agent during the last three years. Usually witness signed a contract with accused for each transaction, but in this instance there was no contract signed, though the goods were ordered on the same terms as in other cases. On the 14th September one of accused's coolies brought witness the invoice for the blue serge that had arrived in the Japan and witness wanted delivery in a hurry. Next day witness received from accused the memo produced, with the statement that on his paying the amount named he could get delivery of the cargo. Usually witness paid by a five-day order on a native bank, but this time he was asked for a cash order and he sent one by his shroff for Tls. 312.15. The shroff brought back the receipt signed by the accused himself. Witness asked for the bill of lading, but the shroff said it was to follow in the afternoon. The bill of lading did not come and the shroff went on three occasions for it without getting it. At last on the 20th September witness went himself to see accused, but only found a Chinese book-keeper who said accused had gone away and his whereabouts were not known. Witness had never received the goods and would like to know how to get them.

Wang Tse-ping, shroff to the last witness, said he took the cash order to accused, to whom he paid it personally, and who signed the receipt in witness's presence. Accused told him he would send the order to the bank and obtain the bill of lading, which he would then send to witness's master. Witness went three times for the bill of lading and was told the bank was not ready with it. On the 20th, he found accused absent from his office and then informed his master.

In reply to the accused, witness said it was accused's comrade who told him on the 16th September that a cash order was wanted in this case.

The further hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

R. v. SIMPSON.

Herbert Simpson described as third officer of the s.s. Hindustan was charged with being absent from his ship without leave.

In the absence of Capt. Appleton, a representative of the steamer company stated that it was not desired to go on with the charge.

Prisoner was accordingly discharged.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 8th October.

Before JOHN GOODNOW, Esq. (Consul-General, Acting Judicially.)

S. M. POLICE v. J. H. BROWN.

The hearing of the charge against J. H. Brown was resumed.

Mr. Musso handed in the following certificate signed by accused:—

I hereby certify that I was not born in the United States of America, and I further certify that I have lived in the United States several years, but I have no proof that I am a citizen thereof.

(Signed) J. H. BROWN.

His Honour—I think that in view of this document, coupled with Mr. Brown's declaration in Court the other day that he was not an American citizen, I must dismiss the case.

His Honour marked the charge sheet: Case dismissed on account of lack of jurisdiction, Brown not being an American citizen by his statement.

SPANISH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 10th October.

Before H. G. DEL CASTILLO, Esq., and Messrs. M. MARTI, and F. ABOITIZ (Assessors).

S. M. POLICE v. MOSES SCHWARTZ.

The hearing of these charges was continued.

The cross-examination of the witness Leopold was continued by Mr. Musso.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Musso, said that he went to Inspector McDowell of his own accord. The Inspector had never been to see him at all. Park Road was near to, and behind the Metropole Hotel.

Mr. Loftus Jones said he would next call Mr. Clifford, representing the Shanghai Electric & Asbestos Co., Ltd.

Mr. Musso strongly objected to this witness being called as his name was not on the list of witnesses furnished by the prosecution. The name on the list was that of a Mr. Bell.

Mr. Jones said that he had intended to call Mr. Bell, but that Mr. Clifford was the gentleman who kept the books.

After further argument his Honour ruled that this witness could not be called, but that the books could be put in. No witness could be called whose name had not been handed in to the Court.

Mr. Jones handed in an invoice book and a ledger belonging to the Oriental and General Electric Company. The former had an invoice under the name of "Miss Carmen, by Mr. Schwartz."

Mr. Musso objected that the "by Mr. Schwartz" was apparently added after the invoice had been made out and that it was in a different handwriting to the rest of the invoice.

The Court examined the document.

Chou Fu-shing was then called and examined by Mr. Jones. He said he was in Sun Mow's furniture business and knew accused, with whom he had done business. Two women came along with accused. It was on the 15th July 1901 and they bought five bedroom suites for Nos. 17 and 18 Park Road. Witness went to the house and saw Schwartz there. The furniture was in the house for three months and was then sold by auction. Mr. Schwartz was paid a commission of 10 per cent on the purchases. (The firm's book with the entry was produced.)

Witness said the foreign names at the top of the page had been written by his clerk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Musso—Det.-Sergeant Burnside called at witness's shop and asked him if he had sold goods to Park Road. He then told witness to come to the Court and bring the books with him. Mr. Schwartz said witness could charge a little more for the things in order to pay his commission. There was no rule about persons introducing business receiving a commission.

A woman who was mentioned at the last hearing, the wife of a canteen keeper at Tientsin was then called. She said she saw Schwartz for the first time in Singapore under the following circumstances. She met three years ago a man who married her lawfully and took her for a trip all around the world. In Singapore, however, he had lost or spent his money and it was there he turned to be a slave-dealer; he brought his wife (the witness) with him to the house she knew later to be Violette Alberts—the protégée of Schwartz—house. Schwartz was there and she heard he offered her husband to buy her (the witness) for £2,000. The man refused and went with witness to Hongkong, where having no more money, he put her in a disorderly house, wherefrom she managed to escape and come to Shanghai, where, after idling about for about one month, she met the gentleman with whom she was now living. She met Schwartz at the time she came to Shanghai; she was then living at the Astor House, and he came to her asking her to return to him some hundred dollars her husband, he said, had taken from him. She refused and was not afraid of the prosecution of which he then spoke. Four or five months ago she desired to know the whereabouts of her husband to obtain a divorce, she went between 2 and 3 p.m. to Schwartz's house to ask him the address of her husband. It was there when taking off her overcoat, the bracelet produced by defendant in Court, fell from her arm. She did not notice the fact at the time, but when in the street again, she missed it and went back to Schwartz asking him whether he had seen the bracelet or not. Schwartz denied having seen it. She told the Court that she can swear that she did not ask for any money at the time, neither did she leave the piece of jewellery as a pledge; she was then alone in the room with Schwartz. There were no witnesses. She had no need of money as she was then already living with her friend. As a proof, she said the bracelet was too large for her arm; it fell off very easily and she found, when back home, that the small golden chain and key of the bracelet had caught in the sleeve of her overcoat and had been torn off. Supposing that she was willing to sell the bracelet, it was clear that she never would have sold it without the chain and the key to open the lock with.

Mr. Musso then cross-examined witness. Her replies were as follows: She could swear never to have been in a disorderly house, neither in Buenos Ayres nor in Cairo; at the time she was in these places, her husband appeared and appeared as a gentleman, and it was only in Singapore he began to meet the proposals of Schwartz and in Hongkong he put her in the house.

When asked who induced her to go to Court, she replied that it was by herself, not heeding the Gospel's advice "to give good for bad."

Accused said that witness came to see him at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon at his house, and said that she had no money. He could not say how many months ago this was, it was before he opened the Alhambra. She asked him to advance her \$60 on the bracelet and accused gave her the money. Brown and Frankel were present at the time. No document was signed.

Mr. Musso asked the Court to call Brown and Frankel to confirm this statement. He submitted that the Court had power to call any witnesses it thought necessary.

The Court acceded to his request.

Mr. Jones said he understood the Court called witnesses. He would therefore ask the Court's permission to call a certain witness whose name it had been impossible to hand in when the case was opened, as she was not in Shanghai. This was the woman called Carmen. She was now, he understood, in Shanghai and she was in position to give interesting and weighty evidence.

Mr. Musso seeing that his arguments for the summoning of Frankel and Brown were now being used against him endeavoured to get this application refused on the ground that the Court could only call witnesses to contradict a statement.

Mr. Jones said he wished to call this witness to contradict certain statements made by accused.

The Court decided that Mr. Jones wished to call the witness on the same grounds as Mr. Musso and acceded to the application.

Det.-Inspector McDowell was then called. Examined by Mr. Jones he stated that he had been in the Shanghai Police force for the last six years. He knew accused, who first came under his notice in July 1901. Witness produced his official diary which he explained contained a record of his work from day to day, and which was initiated by the Captain Superintendent and the Detective Inspector every fortnight. The first time accused came under his notice was on the 17th July 1901 when he had the following entry in his diary:—9.30 to 11.30 a.m., enquiring regarding Russian subject named Schwartz, who is said to have been deported from British India and the Straits Settlements for being a slave dealer. Witness thought Schwartz was a Russian at that time. He was informed that accused was a notorious pimp and slave dealer. Witness did not at that time make any enquiries at the Russian Consulate about him. Some months later, however, he enquired at nearly every Consulate in Shanghai to find out where Schwartz was registered. When the first report was made about accused witness simply located him and saw him. Accused was pointed out to him in the bar of the Central Hotel and witness merely kept his eye on him. The reason he went round to the Consulates later was because Mr. Price, an electrician, came to the police station and stated

that a man named Schwartz had got electric fittings put into a house, in Shanghai and had not paid for them. The police made enquiries at all the Consulates but could not find one in which Schwartz was registered. Schwartz meantime left Shanghai but occasionally came back and witness kept him under observation. Mr. Price died not long after and the matter therefore fell through. It was not until last June that the police got definite information about accused and they were then informed that if they wrote to the police in Calcutta they could get information about Schwartz having been deported from there and also definite information about his character. The Captain Superintendent was informed and wrote to Calcutta. A reply was received a short time ago and it was now in the Court's possession. When accused came to witness's notice this time he discovered that he was registered at the Spanish Consulate as the proprietor of the Alhambra. Schwartz had been kept under close observation for some time. There were a great many pimps in Shanghai and as a rule they lived down in Yangtseepoo. He would say that there were hundreds of them down there. Witness had frequently seen Schwartz in conversation with them. Numbers of these men had been prosecuted even quite recently and they were usually deported. He was satisfied that Schwartz was one of the leading pimps.

Cross-examined by Mr. Musso—Witness had good reason to believe Schwartz was a pimp when Mr. Price gave the information about the houses in Park Road. Witness did not consider he had sufficient proof against accused to bring other charges when Schwartz was charged with keeping a disorderly house. He could not swear that accused was the Schwartz mentioned in the document from the Calcutta police but he was perfectly satisfied that he was. Witness went to see Leopold in the course of his duty to ask him to give evidence.

Leopold was confronted with this witness and said he would swear that he approached McDowell first.

Inspector McDowell said he would swear that he went to see Leopold first, with regard to the woman who gave evidence. A friend of hers came and told witness about her. He submitted that he was not bound to give away the names of his informants in cases of this kind. Leopold was not employed by the police and they never said they would employ him. He would swear that Leopold had not received anything that could be called a benefit. He was a poor man and the police had therefore given him his ricksha fare and very little more. He had been to see Carmen but could not say where she was living.

Inspector Chilvers stated that he met Schwartz in July 1901 when he was in charge of the Sinza district. He was informed by the constable in charge of the station that a foreigner had come in to see him about Nos. 17 and 18 Park Road. That afternoon witness passed the house and went round the outside and looked in through the gateway. Accused and two women were there and they seemed to be fixing up the place. Schwartz came out and bade him good-day. He said that two of his lady friends were opening a boarding house and that it would be very quiet and he asked witness not to trouble them. He offered witness on behalf of the ladies a case of champagne and a box of cigars. Witness refused to accept

them and said that if the house were a disorderly one and the inmates gave any trouble he would have to take proceedings. Witness had read all that had been said about him in the papers. It was absolutely false. The houses were open about three months and they were closed by the inmates as it was such a quiet neighbourhood. No complaints were received about it, but witness had it watched. Witness had never seen Schwartz since and he was shortly afterwards transferred to West Hongkew.

Cross-examined—Witness did not report the case as he wished to obtain further charges. He prosecuted one house in the same district. He could swear he had never had a drink in the house.

Mr. Musso wanted to bring two witnesses to prove that Inspector Chilvers had had a drink there, but the Court refused to call any more.

Witness did not report the attempt to bribe him as the champagne and cigars were never sent and it was only mentioned verbally.

Yue Sing-che stated that he was Mr. White's shroff. He knew accused. He had Nos. 17 and 18 Burkill Road in June 1901. Witness did not collect the rent of the houses, but was sent round about repairs. Schwartz was there and told him to put in some coloured glass. There were four women inside but he knew nothing about their character. Witness saw accused last four months ago, when Schwartz asked him to come out to see his new place in Siccawei Road.

By Mr. Musso—Accused on this occasion asked witness to get him a gardener. He could not say whether Schwartz was respectable or not.

There then took place a long argument as to what witness had said, but he repeated his last statement.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, with the exception of Carmen, who is to be called at the next hearing.

Mr. Musso opened his defence by calling Myer Cond, an Argentine subject. Witness stated that he knew Leopold, both in Shanghai and Constantinople. He always did small jobs for people. In company with two friends witness met Leopold in the Public Gardens on the 3rd inst. One of the party asked him what he was doing and Leopold replied that he must give evidence against Schwartz because his people would not give him money. He said he had Tls. 50; he did not say who gave it to him, but stated that it was given to him to go to Court.

By Mr. Jones—One of witness's friends asked Leopold the question. He had known Leopold and Schwartz a number of years. Witness had never done business in partnership with Schwartz.

In reply to Mr. Jones' question as to whether it would be a horrible untruth to say that witness was himself a pimp and had been following Schwartz round the world, witness said that Mr. Jones was insulting him, and on the Court insisting upon an answer he indignantly denied he was a pimp. Witness did not go to the Gardens with his friends for the purpose of intimidating Leopold. He understood the case was over. He used to give Leopold odd jobs out of charity.

By his Honour—Witness was not a great friend of accused.

Leopold was recalled and this evidence translated to him. He said that the three men called to him when he was in the Gardens and said that

Mr. Schwartz would give him \$100 to go away.

Simeon Goralnik, a Russian, said he knew Leopold by the name of Zilika. He met him in the gardens on the 3rd October. They asked him what he was doing and Leopold said he was a spy in the employ of the police, and that he was paid every month. He said he had asked for charity from the Jewish congregation and as he was refused he went to the police and that they were paying him Tls. 50 per month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones—When Leopold slapped his side witness heard the chink of money. Witness had only known Leopold for two months. He first met him in an ice-cream shop, when Leopold asked him to go and stay at his brother's hotel. Witness had only known Schwartz for about two weeks, having met him in the Alhambra.

By his Honour—He was not an intimate friend of accused.

His Honour said the Court would now adjourn until next morning at 10 a.m.

Mr. Musso said certain allegations had been made as to the way in which accused came into possession of the bracelet. He would therefore apply to the Court to try this new charge and in the meantime adjourn this case.

Mr. Jones said the Council had nothing to do with the bracelet and opposed the adjournment.

His Honour said the Spanish Crown would prosecute accused with regard to the bracelet, but he could not possibly adjourn this case in the meantime.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, 11th October.

This case was resumed.

Mr. Musso said he had an application to make. When Mr. Jones applied to the Court for permission to call a witness—Carmen—he gave as his reason for so doing the explanation that she was not in Shanghai when these proceedings opened. If it turned out that she was in Shanghai, counsel contended that the permission to call her should be withdrawn.

Mr. Loftus Jones stated that when he made the application he had not seen the woman. It now turned out that though her name was Carmen, she was not the Carmen mentioned in the case. She knew Schwartz well, however, and he was advised that she was not in Shanghai at the commencement of the case.

His Honour said the only thing to do was to call the woman. If she was in Shanghai when proceedings were commenced she could not be called.

Mr. Musso concluded his defence by handing in some documents. These included a certificate from the Japanese Consul that he had sold barley to the extent of \$15,000 in Tientsin. Mr. Musso then mentioned Schwartz had stated that he knew a Lazar Schwartz who hanged himself in Cairo in 1898. He had therefore had a telegram dispatched to the Spanish Consul at Alexandria asking if such was the case. The reply addressed to his Honour was that the Consul at Alexandria had ascertained from the Italian Consulate that Lazar committed suicide in September, 1898.

Mr. Jones asked to be shown the telegram sent to Alexandria.

His Honour ordered the book to be produced and the telegram was translated as follows:—Request you to enquire of police if Lazar Schwartz, Roumanian protégé, committed suicide by hanging in summer 1898.

Carmen was then called, but as she stated that she had been in Shanghai for three months she was not permitted to give evidence.

Mr. Jones in closing for the prosecution pointed out that the defence appeared to be based solely upon an attempt to prove an alibi. This defence was most dangerous because if the Court was not satisfied that an alibi had been proved the whole of the ground was taken from under accused's feet. With regard to the witnesses for the prosecution while Schwartz did not deny his knowledge of and acquaintance with these persons the defence had endeavoured to discredit their evidence on various grounds. Leopold, because he identified Schwartz, was a mad man; he was a thief; and he had been bribed by the police. The female witness who was before the Court on the preceding day, and who Mr. Musso said was sprung upon them, was to be disbelieved because she had been an inmate of various houses of ill-fame and because she was indebted to Schwartz on a gold bangle. Then turning to the police evidence, Inspector Chilvers was not to be believed because according to Schwartz he had received bribes and abused his position. All these allegations had been made to show that there was animus and spite on the part of the persons concerned. In discrediting these witnesses as they did the defence over-reached themselves. Could persons of such ill-repute as these witnesses have spite against a man of such blameless reputation as Schwartz asked the Court to believe he was. It was unreasonable to ask the Court to believe that a man so blameless and honourable should be associated with persons of such ill-character as the witnesses of the prosecution. With regard to Leopold, this witness had been associated with Schwartz in a small humble way for a number of years and was familiar with the traffic Schwartz carried on. He identified accused as the man who was hounded out of Calcutta and sentenced at Cairo. The Court would have to make up its mind about the uncorroborated statement of accused that Leopold was mad and that he had stolen two bottles of milk, and they had Inspector McDowell's word about the charge of bribery. The statements of the defence's witnesses about an interview in the Gardens were, he submitted, incredible. Witness's statement that he was giving evidence because Schwartz had refused to help him, showed that Leopold was quite frank and was not attempting to hide anything. The commonness of the name of Schwartz cut both ways, and he submitted that there was nothing inconsistent in the accused being the Schwartz mentioned in the documents in the Court's possession. Mr. Musso had laid some emphasis on a certificate from the Superintendent of Police at Calcutta and the Court had ruled that the document was a private one. Was it likely that a dishonest man would go to the police for a character? With regard to the Turkish decoration counsel only wished he had an opportunity of cross-examining the Sultan upon it. With regard to the police documents in the Court's possession counsel submitted that if the Court entertained any doubt as to the Schwartz mentioned therein not being the accused it should take the matter into its own hands. The police could supply a photo of Schwartz and the Court could send it to Calcutta and in the meantime bind over Schwartz to good behaviour and to come up for judgment when called upon. The police said they

had no doubt about Schwartz's identity, but if the Court had any doubt he submitted that as an alternative. The evidence given by the woman on the previous day showed how difficult it was to get witnesses in a case of this kind. It was only a person of strong mind and personality who would come into Court as this witness had, entirely unsupported, and give the unhappy history of her past. When such a person did come it might be considered that everything she said was wrung from her by her past experiences. Counsel thanked the Court for its courtesy in allowing the proceedings to be conducted in English, and placed himself in its hands in regard to any questions of Spanish law which might be raised.

Mr. Musso strongly objected to Mr. Jones' suggestion to bind over accused. The documents in the Court's possession did not constitute a charge at all. The present case was really aimed at the Alhambra. If the police had really thought that accused was connected with houses of ill-fame they would have asked permission to withdraw the case as they did that against No. 10, Hongkong Road. There was not the slightest doubt that money had been paid to Leopold by the police. McDowell had said he was only paid his richa fares and a little more, but that little more was a bribe. With regard to the evidence, Mr. McEuen admittedly knew nothing about the case. Counsel had never seen a bigger farce than Leopold's evidence. He had admittedly come to do accused some harm, because the latter had refused him assistance—money. When confronted with Insp. McDowell, this witness had absolutely contradicted him, and it was evident one of the two committed perjury—he gave Insp. McDowell the benefit of the doubt. There was one statement of Leopold's which proved his evidence was false and that whoever suggested it was a party to the falsehood. Leopold said that Schwartz stayed at the Family Hotel with two women and went to Park Road. When asked to describe Park Road he said first it is in the Metropole and then that it was behind it. The female witness came because she wanted to give evil for evil. She stated Schwartz offered her husband £2,000 for her; that was about \$23,000. Her husband refused, she did not know why, but when they got to Hongkong put her into a house of ill-fame to make profit out of her. If such was the case why did he refuse the £2,000? Then she had accused Schwartz of stealing her bracelet. Did the Court think that a man who offered £2,000 for her would steal a bracelet valued at \$25? Inspector Chilver in his evidence had proved the allegations made against him, as he stated that although he was aware of the bye-law he allowed the houses to be run for three months without a license. Inspector McDowell was one of the best witnesses for the defence. He had stated that three years ago he heard that a terrible pimp had come to Shanghai, and that although he had watched accused all this time he had not been able to prove a single offence against him. This proved that Schwartz had not done anything wrong. The two Chinese witnesses were of very little importance. The second one knew absolutely nothing—could not even say whether accused was respectable or not. The first witness only proved that Schwartz was drawing a commission of 10 per cent on the furniture purchased by the women. With regard

to the electric fittings counsel submitted that the entries in the books were forgeries. The papers from Calcutta were unsupported. The police could not deport anyone and no order from a Court to this effect had been produced. He wanted to show these papers did not affect his client. The documents stated that Schwartz was in October, 1890, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a sentence which was afterwards, on appeal, reduced to two years. He would therefore come out of gaol on the 5th Oct. 1892. The documents did not mention his escape, and it was therefore evident he served his sentence. Leopold showed that accused was in Calcutta in 1891 and that Schwartz was only imprisoned for four months. He also stated that he was prepared to swear that accused came straight from Rio de Janeiro with two women, whereas the police document stated accused came from Singapore. The license receipts proved that accused was in Calcutta in 1892. Accused had been proved to be a merchant of good standing. Counsel complained of the way in which the prosecution had attempted to prejudice his client. He asked that the case should be dismissed and was only sorry he could not ask the police to pay costs.

Judgment was reserved.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 7th October.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor.)

Heavy Sentence for Arson.

A Canton Road shop-keeper was charged with setting fire to the premises L. 18, Canton Road, about 2 a.m. on the 6th instant, with intent to defraud the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company.

Inspector Matheson said that about 2 a.m. on the 6th instant two native constables who were on duty in the Canton Road saw smoke issuing from the door of No. L. 18. They proceeded to the place and knocked at the door, but were unable to obtain admission. They entered a barber's shop next door, and accompanied by the barber, they broke through the intervening partition and entered the shop in which the fire had broken out. In the kitchen they saw an upright beam on fire and the bamboo shade (produced) also alight and soaked with kerosene oil. The bamboo shade still reeked with kerosene oil. The fire was extinguished, and afterwards the constable found under the staircase a basket of paper soaked with kerosene. In another corner of the cook-house was a bundle of firewood, also soaked with kerosene. Two tins of kerosene, each about half full, were also found in the cook-house. The doors of the store were locked, and the defendant was in the lower part of the shop. He was the son of the proprietor of the shop. The premises were practically empty and only contained a couple of Chinese beds and two boxes, the total value of the contents being about \$30. The contents were insured with the Aachen and Munich Office for Tls. 600. The contents of the barber's shop next door were not insured.

Mr. A. W. MacPhail, representing the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company, corroborated Inspector Matheson's statement as to the state of the premises. He said that the contents were insured with his Company on the 25th of March last for Tls. 600. He saw the contents of the shop after the fire and was of opi-

nion that there were not more than from Tls. 50 to Tls. 40 worth of goods on the premises.

Native P.C. 180 gave evidence corroborating the Inspector's statement. He said that when he entered the premises there was a shop assistant upstairs, as well as the defendant, who was downstairs.

Native P.C. 502 and P.C. 592 also gave corroborating evidence.

P. S. Thornton (43) also gave evidence. He said that when he entered the shop he saw an upright beam ablaze and a bamboo blind leaning against it, also alight and soaked with kerosene. The bamboo blind looked as though it had been partly extinguished; he did not know by whom. The walls and rafters were dripping with kerosene, and the fire had started near the door.

Detective-sergeant Gilfillan said he only visited the premises after the fire. He could only corroborate the evidence of Sergeant Thornton. The proprietor of the shop, who was in Hongkew at the time of the fire, brought the policy of insurance to the Station the same morning. The policy had not been in the shop, but at the house of a friend in Hongkew. When arrested, the defendant said he knew nothing about the fire. The assistant who was in the shop at the time of the fire was upstairs and said he was asleep and knew nothing about the fire. He was awake when witness found him. He had no boots on. Witness examined him and found no trace of kerosene on his hands or clothing. The defendant had no boots on either. He was dressed in the clothes in which he now appeared and had also a foreign cap on.

The defendant was sentenced to 300 blows and 6 years' imprisonment.

Extensive Thefts by a Houseboy.

A houseboy lately in the employ of Mr. Frank Gove was charged with stealing during the months of August and September, one gold chain with two gold coins attached, one pearl and gold ring, one leather pocket book, of the total value of \$70, the property of Mr. Gove, of 145, Bubbling Well Road; also with being concerned together with another man not in custody, in forcibly breaking open a cash box and stealing therefrom one gold chain with two gold coins attached, one silver stop watch, one cheque book containing 28 blank cheques, and one pair of gold ear-rings, of the value of \$150, also the property of Mr. Gove.

Detective-sergeant Burnside said that Mr. and Mrs. Gove had been away and left the house in the care of the servants. On their return they found several articles of gold and silver jewellery missing, and were at first unable to open the cash box (produced). The box had evidently been forced open with a screw-driver. Some of the property had been recovered, but several articles of gold and silver had not been traced. A coolie who had been employed at the house had stated that the defendant's brother, who was employed on a Japanese steamer, had visited the house one day and in the presence of the defendant had forced open the cash box. A warrant had been applied for for the arrest of the boy and also for the coolie. The blank cheque book and pocket book and some other property had been found in the defendant's quarters.

Mr. Frank Gove said he had nothing to add to Detective Burnside's statement. A great many more articles had disappeared than had been recovered.

The defendant was remanded in custody pending the arrest of the other boy and coolie mentioned in the evidence.

Thefts from the Jetties.

Two women were charged, with being concerned together in stealing a quantity of raw cotton from the Foochow Road jetty, the property of Messrs. Liddell & Co., between the 1st and 6th instant.

A representative of the prosecuting firm said that the cotton was only worth about 30 cents, but such petty thefts were frequent and difficult of detection.

P. C. 78 said that on Thursday morning he saw the defendants sitting on the Foochow Road jetty sewing. As they were sewing they were at frequent intervals extracting cotton from bales on the jetty and placing it in their own baskets.

The defendants were sentenced to three days' imprisonment each.

A coolie was charged with stealing a quantity of raw cotton, of the value of \$1, from the Kiukiang Road jetty on the 6th instant, the property of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.

P. C. 78 said that on Thursday afternoon he saw the defendant standing about half-way up the Kiukiang Road jetty. As other coolies passed with bales of cotton on bamboos, the defendant snatched a handful of the cotton and concealed it in his sleeves or pants. When witness arrested him he was completely padded with cotton.

The defendant was sentenced to 200 blows.

Shanghai, 10th October.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate)

and Mr. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

Extensive Thefts by a Houseboy.

This case had been remanded for the arrest of another house-boy, alleged to have been concerned in the theft, and for the appearance of a coolie who was said to have seen the cash box opened.

Sergeant Dee said that the Police had not yet been able to arrest the other man concerned. The coolie was present and would give evidence.

The coolie stated that he saw another house-boy—the defendant's friend or brother—force open the cash box and remove the contents.

Sergeant Dee said that some of the contents of the cash box were found in the defendant's boxes.

Two pawnbrokers who had lent money on some of the stolen property were examined and the case was further remanded until Wednesday for the appearance of the pawnbrokers' assistants who actually received the goods in pawn.

Shanghai, 12th October.

The case had been remanded from the 10th instant for the evidence of the pawnbrokers' assistants. These assistants now appeared, but were unable to identify the prisoner as the man who pawned the articles.

In connection with the same charge, a Foochow Road pawnbroker was charged with receiving in pawn two gold coins attached to a gold chain, well knowing the same to be stolen property, and a Hupeh Road pawnbroker was charged with receiving a pearl and gold ring, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

It appeared from the evidence that the gold coins received in pawn by the Foochow Road pawnbroker bore inscriptions in English, being presentation coins,

and therefore the pawnbroker must have known that they were likely to be the property of a foreigner and not of a native houseboy. Further, the pawnbroker had not kept the articles in his shop, where a police search would have discovered them, but had taken them home to his private residence. The pledging of the gold ring with the Hupeh Road pawnbroker, however, was apparently a bona-fide transaction on the part of the pawnbroker.

The houseboy was sentenced to 200 blows and four months' imprisonment. The Hupeh Road pawnbroker was discharged, and the Foochow Road pawnbroker was fined \$30.

A Faithful Servant.

Two coolies were charged with creating a disturbance and assaulting the complainant (a coolie) at No. 7, Kiangse Road, on the 10th instant.

Mr. B. Rosendorn said the complainant was a coolie in his employ. On the 10th instant he instructed the complainant to engage four coolies to carry away a piano. The complainant got four coolies and offered them sixty cents for the work. They demanded a dollar, and the complainant advised witness not to pay so much, as he considered the charge exorbitant. The complainant, in giving this advice, was simply protecting witness's interests. The defendants, who were two of the coolies engaged, heard the conversation and assaulted the complainant.

One of the defendants was sentenced to 200 blows and the other to 100 blows.

Another Gang of Counterfeiters Captured.

Two brass-smiths were charged with being concerned together with another man not yet in custody in manufacturing counterfeit ten-cash pieces; also with unlawfully defacing and putting out of circulation a quantity of current cash, by melting down and manufacturing the same into brass fittings, at a house in Haining Road on the 10th instant.

Detective Kingston gave evidence that for some days he knew that large quantities of copper cash were being taken into the house, No. 213, Haining Road, and his suspicions were aroused. Consequently he had the house watched, and at 4 p.m. on the 10th instant, accompanied by a native detective, he raided the premises. On entering, he found the two defendants in the act of melting copper cash, running it into moulds, and making it into joss candle-sticks. On the premises being searched, a number of unfinished counterfeit ten-cash pieces were discovered concealed beneath a bed, and a set of dies, stamps, and moulds were also found. The defendants were only employees of another man.

The prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

Chung Foo-nyer, a gardener employed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, was before the Court, arrested on a French Mixed Court warrant for debt.

Mr. F. Ellis said that he represented the prisoner and he particularly wished to know with what his client was charged and for what he had been arrested. As far as he could gather, the facts of the case were these: About seven years ago his client mortgaged to another Chinese a piece of land for \$200. The terms were that the mortgage was to be paid off at the end of one year. When the year had expired, his client was unable

to pay the \$200 in full, but made an arrangement whereby he paid \$100 on account and was to continue to pay interest on the balance until the debt was paid. The \$100 was paid and the prisoner held a receipt for same. Since then no further payment had been made on account of the principal, but the interest had been paid regularly. In the meantime, however, by some means the mortgagee had himself mortgaged the land to a French subject named Cohen, for the sum of Tls. 1,000. Cohen was evidently now trying to get back his Tls. 1,000 from the man to whom it was advanced; and in the course of the proceedings had the prisoner arrested. The prisoner was ready and willing to pay the \$100 still due on his mortgage and was, of course, anxious to redeem his land.

The Assessor said it was a question of which Court the prisoner should be tried in and that would require consideration on his part.

Mr. Ellis said the prisoner was in foreign employ; he had been in the employment of Mr. Burkill for nearly four years.

Counsel produced a letter, which he said had been written by a man named Cainadan, who styled himself a lawyer.

The Assessor said the letter was an invitation to the prisoner to call and see him.

Mr. Ellis remarked that such invitations were sometimes dangerous.

The Assessor said that if the French Court recognised a French subject as the complainant in the case, he did not see how the International Mixed Court could interfere. The prisoner had been arrested on a warrant, duly countersigned by the proper Consul. Of course no notice need be taken of the letter from Mr. Cainadan. He (the Assessor) had not the rules of procedure in such a case at his finger ends, but would consider the rules applicable to the case and would render a decision as soon as possible.

Mr. Ellis asked that his client be released on bail.

The Assessor said that the Court could not allow bail at present. A decision on the point of jurisdiction would be rendered as soon as possible, and in the meantime the prisoner would be detained in the International Settlement.

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 25¢ per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

MR. MICAWBER'S DESCENDANTS.

No nineteenth century personage has bequeathed a more numerous progeny to the twentieth century than Mr. Wilkins Micawber, the man who was always "waiting for something to turn up." As with the progenitor, so with the progeny—they turn up nothing themselves, but wait for something to turn up. Theirs is a career of patience. The live upon hope and die fasting. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was in no way related to the Micawber family. He came to South Africa to make his fortune, and not being content to wait until something turned up, turned up something himself, and a very good turn up it was, viz., diamonds. When Mr. Rhodes left England to seek his fortune here he had youth on his side, but not good health. How he succeeded in winning good health and an immense fortune all the world knows. But note that the good health came first. That is the natural, the inevitable order: health first, and wealth second, third, fourth, perhaps not at all—but health first, always. What is the matter with the Micawber family that accounts for their failure in everything they undertake? Chronic laziness, you say. Yes, truly; but why chronically lazy? We will undertake to diagnose the novelist's great creation, and assert with confidence that Mr. Micawber suffered from indigestion. That theory at once accounts for his love of ease, his want of energy, and fatal habit of letting the world slide.

"For many years," writes Mrs. Veoluda Rossouw (who lives back of Saville Engineering Works, Jeppes Town, Johannesburg), in a letter dated April 4th, 1904, "I suffered from acute indigestion. All the symptoms of that distressing complaint were present, some of them in a very aggravated form. From time to time my appetite almost ceased; and when I did eat, it always produced pain at the chest. Severe headaches, and pains in the stomach and between the shoulder blades, were so incessant that at times I became quite light-headed; specks used to appear before my eyes and everything seemed to be turning round.

"Alarmed at the serious state of my health, I tried a great number of medicines that were recommended by one and another of my friends, but obtained no more than temporary relief from the best of them. When, however, at length I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup (the world-renowned remedy of which Messrs. A. J. White, Colonial, Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, are proprietors), all this changed. A few days after I first began to take the Syrup, I perceived a welcome return of appetite. The pains from which I had so long suffered began to decrease, and gradually left me until they were gone entirely. Now, after a short course of the medicine, I am as well as ever I was in my life, and gratefully recommend the means of my cure."

For sapping energy, and transforming the young into the old, indigestion is not to be matched in a catalogue of all the diseases. The number of people who have learned this truth from painful experience is legion. Here is another of them—Mrs. S. Scoble, of Commissioner Street, Johannesburg—who writes thus 19th April, 1904: "For many years I was without proper appetite, and suffered greatly from sleeplessness. The doctors who attended me said that mine was a case of general debility; but I fear they did not correctly understand it, for they were unable to do me any good. That was a task reserved for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. When, acting upon advice, I began to take that wonderful remedy, it at once became clear to me that my troubles were nearly over. I have to thank it for my complete cure."

Both Mrs. Rossouw and Mrs. Scoble have now the health and energy proper to their respective ages, and are as unlike Mr. Micawber as possible.

BIRTHS.

BITTON.—On the 7th of October, 1904, at the London Mission, Shantung Road, the wife of the Rev. W. Nelson Bitton, of a daughter.

HILL.—On the 17th September, 1904, at Kuling, to J. K. and Mrs. Hill, — a son.

JOHN.—On the 9th October, 1904, at 50, Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of J. W. H. John, of a son.

JUDAH.—On the 10th of October, 1904, at No. 43, Range Road, the wife of J. J. Judah, of a daughter.

Hongkong papers, please copy.

DUER.—On the 12th of October, 1904, at No. 3, Yates Road, Shanghai, the wife of Alexander Duer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NUNN.—On the 8th of October, 1904, Filomena C. Nunn, relict of the late Charles Nunn, formerly of Chinkiang, aged 58 years. Deeply regretted.

BELBIN.—On the 10th of October, 1904, at Ningpo, Edward Belbin, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, aged 62.

PASSENGERS, &c.**OUTWARD.**

Per str. **HSINYU.**—For Chefoo—Mrs. Hards. For Tientsin—Mrs. Lao. For Tangku—Mr. G. King.

Per str. **KWELER.**—For Ichang—Ten missionaries.

Per str. **SACHSEN.**—For Hongkong—Mrs. Kadoorie and child, Mrs. Wayne, Mrs. and Miss Comar, Mrs. W. J. Southam, Consul von Lohneysen, Messrs. W. A. Railton, H. Baligorski, B. Roth, Kossack, Paul Brundt, Chen Chuk-shan, A. W. Leach, Bryan, Castell, Albrecht, G. Bush, L. Newhouse, P. Komor, Sigismund Mayer, and Henry Moore. For Singapore—Mrs. Minna Wolf, and Mr. A. H. Bryant. For Genoa—Mrs. Bryan, child and nurse, Mrs. Roerden, Messrs. J. R. Twentyman, G. Acheson, L. Giles, P. V. Davies, O. S. Oldekopp, Schaarschundt, and Liebmann, Mr. and Mrs. Tibern and child, and Miss Tilly Hong. For Naples—Messrs. W. Law and Gadow. For London—Miss E. G. Broomfield. For Antwerp—Mr. Joseph Rayp. For Colombo—Mr. Schlawe. For Hamburg—Mrs. A. Fedoseioff, Lieut. Raatz, Messrs. Rux, Brix, v. Saldern, F. v. Bothmer, York, Flensinger v. Welldegg, Rabe v. Peppenheim, Rietzch, Kleni Wiebalk, Schapler, v. Riechthann, Kanther, Korndorfer, Schepp, Furbringer, Braner, Beckert, Detring, Stabbert, Boemach, Schwerdtfeger, H. Steinmeyer, O. M. Ludwig, S. Hylla, M. Hertel, M. Bachmann and Werthmann.

Per str. **JAPAN.**—For Foochow—Messrs. de Carcer, Wang Kao, W. Y. Teng, A. S. P. White-Cooper, K. T. Chang, M. A. Peterson, and Soo Nil-ok. For Hongkong—Mr. Aioi. For London—Mrs. Robertson and two children, Col. and Mrs. S. A. Day, Miss A. H. Gellatly, Messrs. T. Slingo, P. Flynn, and A. W. Gellatly.

Per str. **WINGSANG.**—For Nagasaki—Capt. E. W. S. Mahon, Messrs. J. H. Morgan, S. Nishimoto, K. Sekiguchi, H. Kato, Pao, Song, Dunn, and Ching. For Kobe—Messrs. Stephen M. Joseph, Song, Woo, Wong, and Chou. For Yokohama—Messrs. Chun Woon-loy, Chang Hung-cheong, and Soo.

Per str. **THINTAU.**—For Taingtau—Mr. and Mrs. Esterer, Mr. and Mrs. Nohichori and child, Mrs. Tokuna and child, and Mr. Schlübel. For Tientsin—Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Bernhardt, Messrs. Lanrösch, Tohtermann, Barentzen, Albers, Schütte, Kowarski, and Senft.

Per str. **HSIHYU.**—For Chefoo—Mrs. Hards, Dr. Matean, Messrs. Samsen and Eohard.

Per str. **KIANGYU.**—For Kiukiang—Mrs. Glindenning.

Per str. **FEICHING.**—For Tangku—Mr. Fuerbach.

Per str. **KALGAN.**—For Tientsin—Messrs. Purcell and Flaherty.

Per str. **POYANG.**—For Hankow—Mrs. and Miss Page. Rev. and Mrs. Snyder and two children, Mrs. Shaw, Messrs. Mancell, C. H. Rew, W. Rhein, and H. J. Everall.

Per str. **TREMONT.**—For San Francisco—Rev. and Mrs. Blandford, Mrs. Daneal, Mrs. Day, Mrs. H. A. Wahener, Mrs. F. L. Rodgers and two children, and Mr. Sen Hsi-shui. For New York—Misses F. F. and J. P. Cattell. For Yokohama—Mr. W. N. C. Allen. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldman.

Per str. **PEKIN.**—For Ningpo—Father Witteley, Messrs. Jernigan, Lee Kwang-tai, Sin Fu-za, Chin Sen-chuan, and Sun Zong-ching.

Per str. **KALGAN.**—For Weihaiwei—Mr. H. J. Clarke.

Per str. **FEICHING.**—For Tangku—Messrs. H. Weil and Fuerbach.

Per str. **KWANGLEE.**—For Hongkong—Messrs. W. V. Curtis, F. Schmeltischek, and W. Dorbandt.

Per str. **TAISHUN.**—For Tangku—Miss Bertha, and Mr. A. Krivasus.

Per str. **TOONAN.**—For Chefoo—Mr. Akita.

Per str. **KIANGFOO.**—For Kiangyin—Mrs. Geo. C. Worth. For Hankow—Mr. J. Bell.

Per str. **TAISHUN.**—For Tangku—Messrs. Gillet, Bourmgue, Roger, and Holland.

Per str. **TOONAN.**—For Chefoo—Mr. P. L. Lonsenick and two children.

Per str. **KIANGYUNG.**—For Hankow—Mr. E. Bourdan. For Wuhu—H. E. Chun.

Per str. **SUIWO.**—For Hankow—Mrs. Encarnacao and five children.

Per str. **GOVERNUR JAESCHKE.**—Messrs. Schlee and Auernhammer.

INWARD.

Per str. **POYANG.**—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Walter Harris, Mrs. Rew, Mrs. Koi New-ping, Capt. Mahon, Bishop Ferrant, Messrs. Hinman and Kenton.

Per str. **HSINYU.**—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Boulanger and child, Mr. and Mrs. Varactu, H. E., Mrs., and Miss Yu, H. E. San, Sisters Mary and Antoinette, Messrs. Waligarsky, Pietzieku, Harris, and Everall. From Chefoo—Messrs. Vernon and Akita.

Per str. **PEKIN.**—From Ningpo—Father Witteby, Brother Nazienze, and Rev. Bassat.

Per str. **HAEAN.**—From Foochow—Master Davies.

Per str. **MEISHUN.**—From Hankow—Miss Dorothy.

Per str. **KWANGLEE.**—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mrs. Bingh, Misses Muir and Williams, Messrs. Dittor and Barthoz.

Per str. **CHANGCHOW.**—From Weihaiwei—Mrs. Leslie Steuart, Mrs. R. W. Little and Mr. Duff.

Per str. **KNIVSBERG.**—From Tientsin—Dr. Hasse, Messrs. Forbes, Schmellischcock, and Chidress.

Per str. **WUCHANG.**—From Chefoo—Mrs. Dewar and three children, Mrs. Gardiner and two children, and Mrs. Hardy.

Per str. **SUAL.**—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Harvey and child, and Mr. T. G. Handley.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Messrs. Levy, Lee, Ezra, Missin, Driver, Barry, and Montague.

Per str. SUAN.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Verehagen, Keeling, and Davis.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Stalko, Mrs. G. M. Hole, Miss Cattle, Rev. W. A. Estes, Lord Li, Sisters Germaine and Magdalen, and Mr. James W. Davidson.

Per str. HASTING.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Stark, and Mr. Wilson.

Per str. KALGAN.—From Chefoo and Tientsin—Capt. Caswell, and Mr. Cassial.

Per str. SUIWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ellis, Rev. Cheesman, Messrs. Bouchard, Gantier, Dees, Foord, Ross, Allan, Mansfield, and Carson.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. Schultz.

Per str. MEILKE.—From Hankow—Mrs. Haver Droest and son, Messrs. Bloch and March.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—From Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton.

Per str. KUNGPIG.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. B. Connor, Mrs. Miss, and Master McConnell.

Per str. GOUVERNEUR JARBOHKE.—From Tsingtao—Dr. Jürgensen, Messrs. Henricus, Vianello, Grundmann, FAVORKE, PETERS, Bath, O. Schweigardt, and Harmsen's Circus Co.

Per str. KNIVBERG.—From Tsingtao—Mrs. Colonka, Messrs. Farband, Plambeck, and Auerhammer. From Chefoo—Dr. Hasse. From Tientsin—Messrs. Forbes and Schmellenscheck.

Per str. TREMONT.—From Hongkong—Capt. and Mrs. Douglas, A.O.D., Mrs. T. C. Lebe, Comdr. A. O. Baker, Lieut. J. C. Sweet, Messrs. O. V. Thomas, A. C. Boughton, M. Jacquet, E. C. Jones, F. Baner, Brauce, W. Sand, Jules, Stutz, J. Shelenhamer, F. Ribeiro, and Philip Sonnenlight.

Per str. KASHING.—From Amoy—Miss McGowan.

Per str. CHENAN.—From Taku, Chefoo, and Tsingtao—Capt. and Mrs. J. Whittle, Mrs. Esterbrook, Messrs. Howard, Ungers, Siemssen, and Zimmerman.

Per str. KIANGTSEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. Newman.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. H. C. McGowan and J. Reynolds.

Per str. SALARIE.—From Yokohama—Mrs. McBain and children, Mrs. Brussich, Mr. and Mrs. Asanuma, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Mendonca and child, Miss Brafeld, Capt. Hunt, Messrs. Bennet Barleigh, Elmore and Ping. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Merechi, Miss Osborne, Messrs. Mariette, Lo Se-feng, Conrad, Bowden, Edwards, R. Anorbeck, Hama, and Cougolia.

Per str. HUPEH.—From Newchwang—Mr. Short.

Per str. TAIHUN.—From Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Kenion, Corporal Cain, Messrs. Smith, B. Paul, McCarthy, Adrian, R. Steenberg, Archibald, and Chen I-ajen.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, and two Sisters of Charity.

Per str. ANPING.—From Chefoo and Tientsin—Capt. and Mrs. Largematin, Mrs. McDermaid and three children, Commandant Durepts, Capt. Coshey and Fetart, Lieut. Legros, Messrs. M. Floratin and P. Boukels.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade.		Tidefall.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 6	80.17	70.3	N.W.	82.4	57.7	86.6	50.3	0.
7	80.33	68.3	N.W.	83.0	57.5	70.6	49.8	0.
8	80.33	68.0	N.W. by W.	86.7	59.7	78.7	49.1	0.
9	80.48	67.5	N.W.	88.9	61.5	77.9	46.6	0.
10	80.33	68.6	N.W. by N.	89.5	60.3	74.1	53.3	0.
11	80.36	67.6	N.	89.3	64.3	75.4	50.7	0.
12	80.34	68.4	N.	87.9	63.1	80.1	51.3	0.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 15, estimated.

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT

NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1904.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SHANGHAI.

14th October.

WE refer again to this subject, to which attention has been directed more than once in this column, because a serious and well-backed effort is being made to organise this winter the Evening Classes in which the education proposed may be given. Shanghai is producing now at the Public School and elsewhere a number of capable boys, who only require some technical training after they leave school to obviate the necessity of getting out experts from home for the industrial enterprises of all kinds that foreigners are introducing so rapidly into China. The dictum of Mr. Godfrey in the able paper which he read not long ago at a meeting of the Shanghai Society of Engineers and Architects must appeal to all of us, that it is unjust where there are so many open mouths in our midst, to give Shanghai bread to children who are not hers. The matter has not been very pressing hitherto because employers have so far had little or no difficulty in getting the kind of boy they want, and the boys on their side have had little or no difficulty in finding situations as soon as they were ready for them. Competition has begun to alter this, and the stimulus thus provided will make the Shanghai boy of the future—and the Shanghai boy has rarely or never been found wanting in ability and enterprise—look more carefully after the continuation of his study than he has done in the past.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the community the importance of attending to this matter. It is not right that such an essential of modern life and well-being should longer be lacking. It is not right that in such a well-to-do community as this the after-school necessities of educational life should be so precarious as they now are. Continuation classes are a necessity if the day-school teaching itself is not to disappear in the intellectual wastes of an illiterate manhood, and the technical opportunities in which the

future promises to be so rich to go to the sons of wiser men from other lands. Parents must see to it: they cannot be too keenly interested in the future of their children. Employers must see to it: their profits depend largely upon a plentiful supply of competent help close at hand. The Professional men must see to it, for reasons already advanced. The Council must see to it: it is their duty to watch over and aid everything that tends to the public good; and finally the Community itself must see to it, for what is good and necessary in London, New York, Berlin, and other European cities is good for Shanghai and we cannot afford to be behind in so vital a matter.

It is very satisfactory to know that, as we have said, the establishment of technical classes is being practically taken up. It is only a small sum, \$1,000, that is required to put the scheme in action, and the principal firms here are asked to guarantee this amount. A guarantee is all that is asked, not a subscription, because it is believed that the scheme once started will be self-supporting. It is proposed to organise classes, with paid teachers who are available here, in Mathematics; English; Commerce, including Bookkeeping, Geography, Stenography, and Typewriting; Marine Engineering, to which it will soon be necessary to add Civil Engineering; Building Construction; and Modern Languages; and it is also proposed to have Mechanical Classes. There are already a large number of Shanghai boys who have acquired many of these arts and branches of knowledge as apprentices; but even as apprentices, it is obvious that they would be much more valuable, and advance much more quickly, if they had had some technical education beforehand. The scheme is in the hands of a strong and able committee; and we have no doubt of its success.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
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Telegrams.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING
YESTERDAY.

RUSSIANS ROUTED ALL
ALONG THE LINE.
IMPORTANT CAPTURES OF
GUNS AND PRISONERS.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following telegram received yesterday evening.

Tokio, 13th October, 5.40 p.m.

Marshal Oyama's report on the engagement of the 13th of October:

Our positions near Pensiuh were counter attacked by the enemy, but were all repulsed and the communications between Kiaotou and Pensiuh are now strengthened. Pursuit by the main force of our right army and central army was developed and they have already reached the line of Maerhsan and Manchiasen. One detachment of the enemy, with artillery, is surrounded and in a state of great confusion. The others seemed gradually retreating towards the north.

Our army sent one detachment towards Szechaotse to cut off the retreat of the enemy who were situated in the vicinity of Pensiuh. They are expected to reach the position at about 4 p.m.

Our central army captured eleven field guns and ammunition waggons at Sankuanshihsan this morning.

Prisoners taken say that General Kuropatkin, having about three divisions with him, stopped at the rear of the enemy who opposed the main force of our right army.

The central column of our left army repulsed a superior force of the enemy and occupied the vicinity of

Lungtsechih, at about 1.30 p.m. and captured sixteen guns. The enemy retreated toward the north in confusion. Our pursuing detachment advanced at once towards Linsanchiatse via Shuotungtai.

The right column dispersed the enemy situated on the north of Endouniurun (?), who made a stubborn resistance, and at present they are pursuing the enemy towards Wulichih, situated to the south of Lungwangmiao.

At 12.30 p.m. the left column was bombarding north Peiyentai furiously.

KUROPATKIN TAKING THE OFFENSIVE.

Tokio, 12th October.

Received, 13th October.

The Japanese reoccupied the Pensihu region on the forenoon of Monday, the 10th instant, and held it, notwithstanding the continued Russian attacks.

The Russians between Pensihu and Tumentseling amount to over two divisions, with eighty guns.

The Russians facing the main right army consist of four divisions.

The left Japanese army is co-operating with the central, and steadily pushing on.

The Japanese garrison at Hsianchan also made a night attack on Monday, the 10th, and drove the enemy north-east.

Altogether, the present collision is what the Japanese expected, and the general result is favourable.

Marshal Oyama is seriously attacking the main force of the Russians.—*Our own correspondent.*

* * Pensihu is on the northern branch of the Taitse, north-east of Yentai, and Tumentseling is five miles north-west of Pensihu. Hsianchan is near Saimachi.—Ed.

Later.

The Japanese have continued pressing and pursuing the Russians. The central army has captured two field guns and eight ammunition waggons.

Major-General Marui and Lieut.-Colonel Kuno were wounded, and Colonel Yasumura killed.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

The communication with Pensihu has been made secure by the repulsing of every counter-attack made by the Russians.

According to the prisoners taken, General Kuropatkin with three divisions is staying in the rear of the Russian fighting line, facing the Japanese right and main army.

The pursuit by the Japanese is proceeding vigorously.

The Russian losses are believed to be enormous.

The capture of guns continues, but the engagements hitherto have been with the Russian first line not

with the reserves, of which five or six divisions are halting on the heights east of Shabopu, eight miles south of Mukden.

The subsequent operations will be watched with keen interest.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is learnt that a large body of the right army has succeeded in cutting off the enemy's retreat in the direction of Pensihu.

The Japanese have captured twenty-five guns and many ammunition waggons.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE MISSING MISCHENKO.

London via Bombay, 13th October.

There is great anxiety at St. Petersburg in reference to General Mischenko's cavalry, of which nothing has been heard for two days.

This coincides with news from Reuter's correspondent at Tokio, stating that a Russian brigade with 2,000 cavalry and two guns crossed the Taitse river on the 9th inst. with the object of striking at General Kuroki's flank. The Japanese have cut off their retreat and hope to capture them.—*Reuter.*

THE PLAN OF THE FIGHTING.

London via Bombay, 13th October.

Marshal Oyama met General Kuropatkin's advance with a general advance of his main strength along a broad front from the line of Yentai.

The Russians apparently scattered their forces and tried to strike before the concentrated forces were in touch on Tuesday. Besides their direct movement, the Russians have been attempting to strike the Japanese right at two points widely separated.—*Reuter.*

GENERAL SAKHAROFF'S REPORT.

London, 13th October.

General Sakharoff, wiring on the 11th, reports desperate fighting north of Yentai, the heights being alternately held by the Russians and Japanese.

General Daniloff had a wound in the leg, but did not relinquish his command.—*Exclusive service.*

GENERAL NEWS.

STRANDING OF A COOLIE SHIP.

Bombay, 13th October.

The steamer Swanley has reached Singapore badly damaged, after stranding on Serai Island on the 3rd inst. She was obliged to land

there 2,200 coolies bound to the Transvaal, with ten days' provisions.—*Reuter.*

* * * Serai appears to be Serasan, one of the Southern Natusas, off Sarawak. The Swanley left Chinwangtao for South Africa on the 24th ult. with 2,250 coolies.—Ed.

THE RESULT OF THE CESAREVITCH.

London via Bombay, 13th October

The following is the result of the Cesarevitch Stakes at Newmarket, ran on the 12th of October:—

Wagrace	.....	1
Rondeau, b. f. by Bay Ronald	.....	2
Doremi, 4 years	.....	2
War Wolf, b. c. by Wolf's Crag	.....	3
Annora, 5 years	.....	3

—*Reuter.*

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

We have to thank the Consul-General for Japan for the following official reports:—

Tokio, 12th October.

Résumé of Oyama's reports. The enemy facing our right has been showing activity since the 9th October. The enemy's detachment of one infantry brigade, 2,000 cavalry and two guns crossed on the morning of the 9th the Taitseho at a point forty miles east of Liaoyang, and cut our communication between Hsioyen and Pensihu, which, however, was subsequently restored, our detachment at Pensihu retaining all positions after twelve hours' fighting with a superior force of the enemy. Several brigades of the enemy were observed on the right bank of the Taitseho. The enemy facing our centre on the morning of the 9th October consisted of about one division staying near the railway half-way between Liaoyang and Mukden whereof some detachments commenced in the afternoon a southward movement. The enemy facing our left showed less activity. Engagements were all in front.

Tokio, 12th October.

Résumé of Oyama's further reports of the engagement: of the 10th and 11th October. Two positions near Pensihu (about 35 miles east of Liaoyang) which the enemy took from us, one by assault the other by night attack, were taken back on the 10th. Severe fighting continued till dark wholly from our right, where the enemy opposed to us were about eighty guns and six divisions of infantry at least. Our centre and left fought also till dark on the 11th, the latter menacing the enemy's right rear. The enemy attacking Hsianchan (25 miles north-east of Saimachi) since the 7th was repulsed on the 10th by night attack.

Tokio, 12th October.

On the morning of the 9th October the enemy made an attack upon our army forming the right wing and crossed the river Taitse over to the left bank and cut the communications between Kiaotou and Pensihu. The strength of the enemy was about one brigade of infantry and about 2,000 cavalry with two guns. Again in the east of Pensihu on the right bank of the Taitse river there were one brigade of infantry and 1,000 cavalry

with eight guns. At the vicinity of Taling Pass (5 miles north-west of Pensihu) about one mixed brigade was stationed. At Mienhuapao and Pachiatse there were respectively stationed one regiment of artillery. All these commenced their advance toward the south. Behind these troops of the enemy there seemed to have been further troops advancing. At 2 p.m. about two regiments of the enemy entered Wanliuchiatse, one regiment of cavalry to Hualichiatse and one division of the enemy to Hsiasotakou. They reached the front of our positions. The enemy in front of our army forming the centre, on the same day was only one division, which remained till the morning at Liutukou (6½ miles north of Yentai) but in the afternoon gradually advanced southward. Behind this portion of the enemy there seemed to be many troops following up.

The enemy advancing along the railways line extended about five miles, but their rear was not visible.

The movement of the enemy in front of our army forming the left wing is not active. Their main body seems to be at the vicinity of Liutukou and Sunchiatse. Against this enemy our army have dispatched one column each to reinforce our garrison at Kiaotou and Pensihu and the engagement is going on. Both our armies forming the centre and the left wing are also engaging with the enemy in front of them.

We took the offensive towards the main forces of the enemy from the morning of the 10th October, to defeat the enemy before they concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Hun river. Our army of the right wing was able to regain its position at Pensihu. The said detachment engaged a superior force of the enemy for about twelve hours from the morning of the 9th October, and especially in the direction of Pensihu a most severe engagement was fought, but our detachment was able to maintain its position.

Résumé of Marshal Oyama's report regarding the engagements of the 10th and 11th October.

(1) The engagement of the right wing:—The enemy had previously captured our positions at the eminences east of Pensihu by assault and again afterwards the enemy captured our position at the eminences east of the road between Hualintse (2½ miles north-west of Pensihu) by night attack. However in the morning of the 10th October, taking advantage of a dense mist, we retook the eminences on the east of Pensihu. At 11 a.m. of the same day we retook the eminence between Pensihu and Hualintse. From that time in all directions of the right wing severe fighting continued till dusk of the 11th October. The enemy at the east side of the main road between Tumentseing (over 5 miles north-west of Pensihu) and Pensihu has about 80 guns and his infantry numbers not less than two divisions. The enemy facing the main forces of our right wing are stationed on the line between Sanchiatse (17½ miles north-west of Pensihu) and Pachitse 12½ miles north-west of Pensihu) and his strength is not less than four divisions.

(2) The engagement of the centre. The right column of the army forming our centre occupied the eminence on the east of Yumense in the morning of the 10th October. The left column reached to the eminence east of Hwati (1½ miles north-east of Yentai) and each continued the fighting with the enemy fronting them till dusk of the 11th October.

(3) The engagement of the left wing. All the columns of our army forming the left wing advanced attacking the enemy in front of them and tried to threaten the rear of the enemy's right wing.

(4) The engagement at Hsianehun (near Saimachi). The enemy, since the 7th October made attacks in this direction but our garrison there made a night attack at 3 a.m. of the 10th October upon the enemy and expelled them towards the north-east.

Tokio, 13th October.

Marshal Oyama's report.

The engagement on the morning of the Wednesday (12th Oct.):—The central column of the army forming the right wing occupied Laokaolinshan and the eminences north of Pachiatse at 5 a.m. and the left column occupied the eminence north of Hsiasotakou and then pursued the enemy. The central column occupied Maershan.

The army forming the centre commenced its movement from midnight of Tuesday (11th October), and reached the line of eminences extending from Sanchiatse to the west of Sankaishihshan early in the morning of Wednesday (12th October). During the engagement we captured from the enemy two field guns and ammunition wagons. Major-General Marui was wounded.

The army forming the left wing have been continually attacking the enemy at Shihliho, Lungwangmiao and Wulitai since Tuesday (11th October).

The engagement near Pensihu is still continuing as before.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 12th October.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Baltic squadron has left.

Rear-Admiral Besobrasoff has been appointed first in command, and Rear-Admiral Haupt second in command of the Baltic squadron, Rear-Admiral Greve commander of Vladivostock, and Rear-Admiral Jessen commander of the Pacific Squadron.

President Roosevelt has demanded information from Russia with regard to the whereabouts of the American mail which was on board the steamer Calchas, seized by the Russians.

THE R. M. S. Empress of Japan arrived at Vancouver at 10 p.m. on Tuesday.

THE C. N. S. Kinling, which arrived here yesterday from River ports, reports that H. M. S. Fearless was at Wuhu on the 12th instant.

We have received Tientsin papers to the 10th inst.—They state that it has been officially notified that Mr. Huber, lately a joint manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank, had been condemned to 2½ year's imprisonment in consequence of defalcations that had been discovered, and that he had absconded, leaving letters behind him suggesting suicide. A description of him is published in the papers by the German Consul at Tientsin.

WHEN President Roosevelt was still Police Commissioner of New York, says the "Bangkok Times," Dr. Ahlwardt, the famous Jew-baiter, came to America from Germany to stir up an anti-Semitic crusade, and asked for police protection. He got it. Mr. Roosevelt assigned him an ample bodyguard of police to protect him on all occasions, and he took care that every member of the guard should be a Jew, and not merely a Jew by extraction, but an obvious Jew in physiognomy and speech. Under such auspices the Jew-baiter's ferocity against the men who safeguarded and nursed him at every step became absurd. And his mission fizzled out.

At the Mixed Court yesterday morning before Mr. Huang Hsuen (Magistrate) and Dr. S. P. Barchet, there was a fairly lengthy list of charges, but few were of importance or general interest.—A native resident of Sinza was charged with unlawfully defacing and putting out of circulation a quantity of current cash, by melting down and manufacturing the same into brass ornaments. Detective-Sergeant Burnside proved the charge and said that the prisoner had been carrying on his illegitimate trade for five or six years. The prisoner was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—A man and a woman were charged with making use of a native lodging-house, Nos. 7 and 8, Wuhu Road, for the purpose of assignation, and the male defendant was sentenced to 200 blows and one month's imprisonment, and the female to 100 blows on the hands.—The case in which three brass-smiths are charged with receiving a quantity of tin-foil belonging to the British and American Tobacco Company was further remanded and no additional evidence was adduced.

We have received the "London and China Express" of the 2nd and 9th ultimo.—A scheme was on foot to establish a permanent memorial to the late Sir Edwin Arnold.—The "flight" or "abduction" of Princess Louise of Coburg from Bad Elster was causing a great sensation throughout Europe.—General Kuroki was being pestered by autograph-seekers in England.—The Admiralty was said to be considering a scheme for forming an organisation of naval districts all along the coast.—It appears that in the official notice communicated to the Russian Press in regard to the search by British ships for the cruisers Smolenok and Petersburg, no mention was made of the fact that the search was undertaken at the request of the Russian Government and a wrong impression of the object of the British vessels became general.—The Moorish Government was said to be returning to its former barbaric methods all over the country.—Mr. Alleyne Ireland in the "Times" has been emphasising the advantages likely to accrue to Burma if it were administered from London instead of from Calcutta; he points out that its future lies in its relations with China and Siam rather than with India.—Krupps were working night and day manufacturing new guns for both belligerents.—Miss Mary Reynolds of Iowa has been selected by the Empress Dowager as Governess for her nephews.—The well-known Hampton Court pleasure-steamer, the Queen Elizabeth, was sunk in the river by colliding with a pile near the new Kew Bridge; the passengers were all safely landed.—Russia had offered Canada

\$46,000 in full settlement of her claims for the illegal seizure of ships in the North Pacific.

An interesting speculative risk says the "L. & C. Express" has been undertaken at Lloyd's. The sum of 50 guineas per cent. was paid for the undertaking to pay a total loss in the event of no compensation being paid by the Russian Government to the owners of the s.s. Knight Commander. Having regard to the statements of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary that satisfaction would be required, 50 guineas is looked upon as rather extravagant premium to pay, especially as premiums are payable on the 8th of the month following the placing of the risk. The settlement may be a year hence.

The British War Office is not the only sufferer from red tape if the following, from the "L. & C. Express," is well-founded: "Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the red-tapism which prevails, not only in the Russian War Ministry, but at the front, where one day the horses could not be fed, although fodder was abundant, because the officer in charge had not received the necessary orders, and on the following day thousands of tons of the same fodder had to be destroyed to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands. On another occasion, during the progress of a battle, the ammunition was nearly exhausted, but the ensign in charge obstinately refused to deliver his cartridges and projectiles because the demand was not made on the usual forms with an official signature."

The second cartoon, "Neutrality," in "Punch" of the 31st of August is by Mr. L. Raven Hill, and an excellent one it is. A Chinaman is standing at the door of his house, and on the wall is a notice, "To the Manchuria Tea Gardens." Dame Europa comes by, with a scroll labelled "International Law." She says: "Glad to hear, John, that you are not harbouring any of those pugilists on your premises." Chinaman. "Bless your heart, ma'am, they've been fighting in my back garden for the last six months!"

We take the following from the New York correspondence of the "Economist" of the 27th of August:—

While the newspapers have been stirring the political pot with some vigour within a week, the general public have thus far manifested very little interest. Parties and platforms may seek to make issues, but very often the people themselves decide what they shall be. So far as may be judged now, it looks as if it was to be Parker v. Roosevelt, a question of the two personalities, or, as the rising tide of talk puts it, Constitutionalism v. Imperialism. Nobody is worrying over the "money question," although Republican party leaders and newspapers are beating their tom-toms loudly in a palpable effort to make somebody think that "Bryanism" is not dead, and that the country needs to be saved from it again.

It is a mistake, says the "Globe" to call the crisis at Marseilles a strike, because that has led many people in England to imagine that the suspension of shipping at that port is caused by the action of the sailors and dock labourers. This is not the case; at least not directly, for the men who have ceased work are the officers of the ships. The

French Mercantile Marine is somewhat of a hothouse plant, and lives very largely on subsidies and bounties for the encouragement of shipping. The men, too, are obliged to belong to the Inscription Maritime, and are liable to serve in the French Navy should occasion arise. The men have come to consider themselves a privileged class, and the officers complain that they are terrorised by the Sailors' Union and cannot work their ships properly. Therefore they have refused to go to sea, and the ship-owners, who from experience know that these complaints are well-founded, have laid up their ships. The state of affairs must have become intolerable when the ship-owners can choose as an alternative a course of action which will probably result in the ruin of their business and of Marseilles as a port. Unless some radical reform is introduced into the French Mercantile Marine, the attitude of the men will result in the trade of the great southern port going to Genoa, and as soon as the Simplon Tunnel is completed, the danger to Marseilles will be even greater than it is at present.

The following note is from the "Spectator":—

The "British Medical Journal" of the 13th August, contains some interesting notes on the wounded in the naval war, contributed by Inspector-General Suzuki, Surgeon-in-Chief on Admiral Togo's flagship. Inspector-General Suzuki's report, which starts with the initial attack on Port Arthur on 8th February, and covers all the engagements up to 21st June, contains a number of practical suggestions of which the most curious is that clean clothes should be put on just before action. Fragments of shell, however small, may carry with them pieces of clothes into the wound which prevent its speedy healing. "Shell fragments may be sterile, like rifle bullets, but not so pieces of dirty clothes." Most of the wounds, being caused by shell fire, were lacerated, and larger than those caused by rifle bullets. Hence he insists on the need of larger "first-aid packages." He also recommends that there should be two surgeries in different parts of every warship, while holding that the performance of serious operations must as far as possible take place on hospital ships. Dealing with the protection from shell fragments afforded by knives, pocket-books, etc., he thinks it probable that in time all combatants will wear protecting masks and jackets, adding that in regard to the disposal of wounded men the non-firing side of a ship is more dangerous than that exposed to the enemy, as the fragments of bursting shells are dispersed in a radiating manner. The report makes it abundantly clear that Inspector-General Suzuki is a humane as well as an able and patriotic officer. It is gratifying to know that he was prompted to send his communication, as the timely publication of similar reports in the "British Medical Journal" during the Boer War "gave him a great impression of British surgeons' sense of duty towards their profession."

It is not always easy to remember that there are two sides to every shield. Captain Lionel James, who was one of the war correspondents of the London "Times," and who was so dissatisfied with his treatment by the Japanese that he broke his agreement with them and rode off from Liaoyang to send his account from a place where there was no censor, made the following statement:— "The laurels must rest with General Kuropatkin. The Japanese had been

making preparations for the last six months with the sole object of annihilating General Kuropatkin's army at Liaoyang. Their plans, however, were completely foiled by the Russian General."

Now let us look at the other side of the shield:—

"The laurels must rest with Marshal Oyama. The Russians had been making preparations for the last six months with the sole object of annihilating Marshal Oyama's army at Liaoyang. Their plans, however, were completely foiled by the Japanese General."

A British officer must have had his clearness of vision very seriously obscured by the wrongs he conceived himself to have suffered before he could award the laurels to the General who fought and ran away; and who began to run away before the fighting was over.

THE OMAR OF METEOROLOGY.

The Weather Prophet writes, and having writ,
Benignly back among his Clouds doth sit;

Nor all the cold Sarcasm of the Press
Can hinder him from thinking he is it.

And that inverted Bowl we call the Sky—
He rules from Day to Day with varied Lie.

Lift not your hands to him for Help,
for he
As little really knows as You or I!

Myself, when young, did eagerly peruse
The "Indications" in the daily news,
For Picnics and for Balls; but evermore

Whate'er they promised I did surely lose.

I sometimes think that never glows so red

The Dawn, as when the Weather Man
has said:

"To-morrow, Cloudy, Heavy Winds,
and Showers,"

And Sol comes out right dazzlingly
instead.

Ah, Love! could'st thou and I somehow
conspire

To grasp this Weather Bureau Scheme
entire—

Would we not quickly get on to the
Job,

And then remould it to our Heart's
Desire?

For he no question makes of Ayes and
Noes—

But anything that strikes his Fancy goes.
What others think is neither Here

nor There,
He knows about it all; He Knows, He
Knows!

—Munsey's Magazine.

KIANGYIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

11th October.

A Bad Omen.

In the tenth year of Hsien Fêng, a dog crawled upon the judgment table of the Literary Chancellor of this place. Soon after that event the Taipings arrived and began their long career of murder, rapine, arson, and ruthless devastation. On Friday night, the 7th inst., the same thing occurred. When the dog was first observed it was lying on the table whining. It was driven away only soon to re-

approach. This time it took a seat on the Chancellor's chair, put its fore feet on the table and began to cry most pitifully. This was kept up, off and on, during the whole night. Driven away, the dog always returned to resume its wailing. The next morning the dog was caught and sent across the river, while special messengers were sent to the Chancellor, who is at present at Taichou in the north of this province. Great uneasiness prevails among all classes, for such an incident certainly presages some dire calamity. And the lamentable part of the affair is that all are firm believers in this dog prophecy.

Tieh Liang.

High Commissioner to raise money for army reorganisation, arrived here yesterday about 1 p.m. All the local civil and military officials were received on board his Excellency's cruiser. His Excellency only came ashore this morning at eight o'clock, when the general inspection of the forts was started. He is expected to be here several days; and there is, in certain quarters, much hope, on what ground is not stated, that he will succeed in finding out and correcting the many grave abuses said to prevail in this part of the Empire.

An Epidemic.

There is a good deal of serious sickness in this city, and the surrounding country. Judging from the descriptions given it is probably typhoid fever.

JAPAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 4th October.

Japan's Counterblast.

The Russian announcement of the immediate dispatch of a second Army, presumably under the leadership of General Gripenberg, has been more than counterbalanced by the new Military Regulation Amendment. According to a paragraph in the "Japan Mail" of the 1st instant, this is to bring a fresh contingent of nearly six hundred thousand troops into the field. One wonders where the editor of the "Mail" got his figures, for this statement—not to speak of the comments thereon—is eminently misleading.

The Fountain of Men.

The annual average of young men liable to conscription has, hitherto, been 250,000 in round figures. In times of peace, however, so large a force is not wanted, and the result has been that not more than forty to fifty thousand of this quarter-million have actually had to serve. Under the new amendments, however, the actual number that can now be drawn into service, and sent to the battlefields after three months of drill in Japan, is no less than seven hundred and fifty thousand. This is a very large figure, yet there is more to come. Of time-expired reservists, men in the prime of life, from 32 to 37 years of age, there were some two hundred thousand. These are now liable to serve a year with the colours, and are, without exception, veterans of the war with China. About one-quarter of this number will prove, according to expert testimony, unavailable, either by reason of sickness or physical or other incapacity. Yet even with this very ample margin, a force of one hundred and fifty thousand remains,—men not only thoroughly drilled but also having experience of actual warfare. The majority of these veterans are either non-commissioned officers, or, at least, fuglemen, i.e., privates of the first class. On rejoining their regiments most of these again will be given one grade higher. Fuglemen will

become corporals; corporals, sergeants, and so on. In the case of sergeant-majors, however, the former grade will be retained, except where these men have an exceptionally fine record, in which case they will be made tokumu-sōchō, which is variously translated "sub-officer" or "special sergeant-major." Men of this grade are more officers than non-commissioned, yet they may not hope to become actually commissioned except on the field of battle. Until about three years ago the Keiri Gakkō, or College of Military Accountants, accepted men of this grade, who, after a rigorous course of study extending over at least four semesters, might graduate as full-fledged subalterns. Your correspondent was on the staff of this College some years ago, and can testify that among the tokumu-sōchō there matriculating were men of fine education, often magnificent physique, and really extraordinary mental ability. The age-limit was thirty-nine. When this department was abolished in the College of Military Accountants, there remained no hope for a non-commissioned officer to become commissioned except for extraordinary valour on the field of battle.

The Spirit of the Veterans.

Your correspondent has spoken with a number of the veteran non-commissioned officers now liable to be called a second time to active service. These men formed until the promulgation of the recent amendments, the first class of the Territorial Army or Landsturm. The recalling of these veterans thus actually amounts to putting the highest grade of the Landsturm into the field, for after them come only the non-military populace, including every healthy male citizen between the ages of sixteen and forty. It must be remembered, however, that the use of arms is familiar to every middle school student the Empire over; while even the boys of the higher primary schools know the simpler evolutions of the manual, and are accustomed to military drill in masses. The veterans of the war with China have seen at least five, and in many cases over six years of service, so that a finer body of men could hardly be got together. To have again to serve will prove, in the vast majority of cases, a very great hardship, as nearly all of these fine men have now settled down in life and are following avocations of a more or less profitable nature. Their recall means the ruin of their business, in very many instances, not to speak of the severance of domestic ties. Despite all this I have yet to hear one murmur of dissatisfaction. To take

A Single Example.

A young man of 34, ranking as full sergeant in the sanitary corps attached to the First Regiment of the Imperial Guards, is at present the head of a small yet flourishing publishing house. A better man of business it would be hard to find, for with practically no capital he has worked up to a position of independence and considerable responsibility. Without him in charge the business will assuredly come to an abrupt standstill, and it is even questionable whether it can ever be made prosperous hereafter. In brief, for him to have to rejoin his regiment means actual ruin to the business. On being asked as to his sentiments in regard to the new amendment and how he felt about having to give up a flourishing concern, he replied with the characteristically national "shikata ga nai": "It cannot be helped"—the fatalism of the Turk—and then went on to say that, in so far as he personally was concerned he looked forward with pleasure to meeting with the Russians: he had long desired it. It is the same spirit that inspires one and all.

Where is the End?

Foreigners in Tokio are frequently asked by their Japanese friends: "How long

do you think the war will last?" and the general sentiment is one of weariness with the protracted struggle. Yet there is not the least unwillingness to make any and every sacrifice for the country's sake. Japan has immense stores of war material still untouched; it was not for nothing that the arsenals and military foundries ran day and night for over fourteen months prior to the actual outbreak of hostilities. There was not the slightest attempt at concealment. Visitors were, until the last moment welcome to inspect the wonderfully beautiful pleasure attached to the Koishikawa Arsenal (in this city), the residence of the former Mito daimios; they were equally allowed to visit the forges and foundries. And with all this tremendous activity it is a never-ending wonder that Russia should have been so woefully, so culpably ignorant of Japan's martial preparedness.

The Treatment of the Correspondents.

A word in conclusion as to the war correspondents. The consensus of opinion, even on the part of the vernacular Press, is that they have been very hardly treated. There can be no question about the fact that promises were frequently made, in high official quarters, which were destined never to be fulfilled. It was more than a Fabian policy, it was downright misleading. So one can sympathise with those—and their name is legion—who have left Japan in disgust, without ever getting near the scene of actual combat. And it is not a futile policy which debars the foreign Press in Japan from publishing, in English, the interesting information which fills daily the columns of the leading vernacular organs? Why should the "Chronicle," the "Mail," the "Advertiser" be prohibited to translate what the "Asahi," the "Jiji," the "Ko'un-in" and scores of lesser journals publish in detail and thus bring to the notice of countless thousands of readers?

PARIS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

3rd September.

The Marseilles Strike.

Marseilles is in the unhappy position of holding the record of strikes in France. During the past few years there has been one long succession of trade disputes. Only two months ago the port was in the throes of a most dangerous agitation amongst the sailors or inscrits maritimes as they are called and a settlement was arrived at with great difficulty. Now the strike fiend has again appeared, more menacing than ever. The sailors have renewed their demands, which the ship-owners, to protect their interests, have been forced to reject. As a consequence, the strike has spread to all other trades connected with the port. At the moment of writing there is a fear that it will extend to other ports in France and even assume international proportions. Paris, notwithstanding its inland position, rivals the great southern town in its home and foreign tonnage and along its quays are vast warehouses. There is some anxiety lest the capital should become involved, too, in this miserable struggle. The great English companies trading to the East, such as the P. & O., are, of course, affected by the complete stagnation of work at Marseilles. Meanwhile it is the ill wind that blows good to Genoa. Whilst Marseilles declines, the

Italian port rises daily in importance and seems destined to recover something of its ancient estate.

Causes of the Conflict.

The causes of the conflict are not difficult to state. The French sailor is invariably a Naval Reservist. The Government has a call upon his services in case of mobilisation; in return he is given certain privileges, such as exclusive employment on board merchant ships and a pension after so many years' service. He is called *inscrit maritime* because he is inscribed in the books of the Navy; his outgoings and his homecomings are faithfully registered, so that a paternal authority never loses sight of him. He is subject to this system all the days of his working life and in his best years he serves on board a man-of-war. This is really the plan upon which the French navy is recruited. Obviously the sailor is subject to a rigorous discipline. When he takes service under a ship's captain he is bound by strict rules and is liable to imprisonment should he break his shore-leave or fail to present himself before the sailing of the ship. It is this state of subjection that is so distasteful to the Marseilles sailor man. The agitation which is really engineered by "long-shoremen," claims fully civil rights for the *inscrit*, that is to say, that he shall be on exactly the same footing as other persons in civil employ. The shipmasters see in this demand the end of all discipline; hence their absolute opposition. Furthermore, the men have made it a *sine qua non* that they shall choose the captains under whom they shall serve. Whilst no doubt the system has been open to some abuse in the past and has, it is said, enabled owners to ship men at low wages, their present arbitrary methods of conducting the dispute have alienated much sympathy from the sailors. The curious and not to say dangerous feature of the situation is the attitude of the Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, who is the hierarchical head of the *inscrits maritimes*. As a Socialist he has believed it to be his duty to support the men against the masters. His first step in that direction was to give them the right to form a trades union.

New Plays.

The theatrical season is already launched, though September has hardly begun. Some new plays by such masters of the art as Henri Bataille, Romain Coolus, Brieux and Maurice Donnay are announced for approaching presentation at the Vaudeville. This is Réjane's old theatre and though there seems to be some falling-off in the acting since her departure, it still counts as the most Parisian of Paris playhouses. It is likely that there will be a George Sand play during the season, the adaptation being by the veteran Paul Maurice, known to all men as the devoted admirer of the literary genius of the "Bonne Dame de Nohaut" (the local name of George Sand), and of Victor Hugo, of whom he is the literary executor. M. Brieux's play will be drawn from "L'Armature," a powerful novel by the most powerful novelist of the day, Paul Hervieu. Réjane has now no theatre of her own, but she will doubtless find engagement at one of the leading houses along the Boulevards, to which her genius is certain to draw a great crowd of admirers.

Towards the Music Hall.

The same tendencies are to be observed in Paris as in London: the multi-

plication of the music hall. A famous little house on the left bank of the Seine, the Théâtre Cluny, which has produced masterpieces in its time, is going to be transformed into a music hall; and in another part of the town, in the Avenue de Clichy, the old Théâtre Moncey has been supplanted by a new café concert in crimson and gold and known as "Titania." The Théâtre Moncey was the home of an interesting experiment. A. M. Beaulieu conceived the idea of presenting classical plays to the people at popular prices. He got first-rate companies together which played the masterpieces of Molière and Corneille to franc stalls and a twenty-five-centime balcony. But the people for whom this excellent entertainment was provided, turned up their noses at the cheapness of the fare. One day a butcher came in for five stalls. When he learned that the price was five francs he put his money back in his pocket with an "ugh!" of disgust. "Do you think I am going to associate with unwashed and out-at-elbow people?" he said. And the *Parissée* went away. The several attempts to found popular theatres have been equally unsuccessful. It would seem that the working class world, when it goes to the theatre gets as much pleasure out of contemplating the elegance of "stalls and boxes" as out of the performance itself. A dun-coloured theatre where the working man and his "missus" meet only the people of their own immediate surrounding, has little attraction either for him or for her. It is as if the sight of silk and satins on the backs of the well-to-do theatre-goers gives humbler observers the sensation of being present at some brilliant social function and consequently something entirely removed from their every-day life. The People's Theatre, therefore, in the Avenue de Clichy, lacking in brightness and gaiety came to the ground and its place is taken by a café concert which though neither classical nor Shakespearean (in spite of Titania), will doubtless provide its patrons with plenty of illusions.

The Public and the War.

Fatuous confidence in the assertions of the Grand Ally during the days preceding the war, which ultimately led to a panic on the Bourse, still distinguishes the Parisian public in its appreciation of the campaign. The better-informed of course have long ago recognised the superiority of the Japanese, but the ordinary newspaper reader pins his faith to the final success of Russian arms; indeed, he is prepared to tell you that the Muscovite forces have really had the best of it all along. Curious conversations are to be overheard in the cafés converted, for the nonce, into camps of strategy. Says a man to his neighbour: "It is all up with the Japanese; they have been beaten everywhere. They will have to pay a heavy indemnity—five or ten milliards of francs. The Russians have simply enveloped the little Japs. Nobody can stand against them. They have a million men on the Indian frontier to keep England quiet and they have another million in Manchuria. The Russians have wonderful cannon at Port Arthur, which fire two thousand shells a minute. Should not like to be in the Japs' shoes." This conversation is practically a literal reproduction and shows how grossly misled the French public is as to the actual trend of events. When the awakening comes, it will be an unpleasant surprise for the confident predictors of Russian victories. As to the investing

public, which has placed many millions of francs in Russia, there is reason to believe that no very serious alarm will be felt. The people whose board from the traditional *bas de laine* has gone into Russian funds are firmly convinced that, come what may, their interest is assured. Did not Russia pay her English bondholders during the Crimea?

A Statesman's Statue.

Waldeck-Rousseau, one of the most far-sighted statesmen that the French Republic (which by the way celebrates its proclamation this month) has had since such giants as Thiers, Gambetta, and Jules Ferry, is to have his statue in bronze. The initiative has been taken by the Department of the Loire which he represented for some years in the Senate. The sculptor will have great difficulty in rendering a characteristic Waldeck-Rousseau. Senators wear no robes in the French Chamber and the late Premier did not even oblige posterity by wearing a frock-coat. He wore a short jacket and his hands were invariably in his pockets when he spoke. His manner was cold, calm, and deliberate and he had no gestures. He was known familiarly as "the man with the wooden face" and was thought to be very English. What is a poor sculptor to do with such a man? A statue in a short jacket is not to be thought of. The promoters of the idea hardly expect a great popular reply to their appeal for subscriptions. "Waldeck" was not the god of the man-in-the-street but the "discriminating few" whom Miss Marie Corelli trounces so vigorously in a recent essay, may be relied upon to express their admiration in tangible form and give their gold and silver for the commemorative bronze.

The Crisis in the Church.

"The future all unknown" is surely the epitaph of the Church crisis in France. The famous compact between the Republic and the Vatican, which was part of the Napoleonic policy, is in serious danger of being denounced at no distant date and then what will be the fate of the Catholic Church in France? It is impossible to speak with any certainty, given the fickleness of public sentiment in France, but what I think may be safely predicted is evolution towards Free Thought rather than Protestantism or some new patent form of Catholicism with the Pope left out. The Paris churches are crowded each Sunday by the faithful, and the village curés have still many listeners when they mount their pulpits, but if we are to accept the arguments of many observers the present régime does not make for religious belief. Be that as it may, it does certainly seem to be a fact that France is far less "churchy" than it used to be. Probably if a religious census could be taken, the Church-going population would scarcely muster more than a tenth of the whole. One result of the expulsion of the Orders will be seen this year in the number of middle-class French children sent abroad to England and to Italy, the two countries in which the exiled monks and nuns have mainly settled. The Government in so suddenly shutting up the monasteries has brought much inconvenience upon the bourgeois classes, whose children were invariably taught by the priesthood. Generally, the effect of the rigorous action of the Government against the Church may be summed up as indifference in respect of a large mass of the people and deep resentment on the part of the faithful.

SPORT.

Shooting.

The Shanghai Volunteer Artillery held their Monthly Cup Competition yesterday morning at the Range. Ranges, 300 (Regimental) and 800 (Bisley). Shooting took place under most adverse conditions, the targets at 800 yards being almost invisible owing to the mist, and the scoring was consequently very poor.

"A" CLASS.

	800.	800.	Score.	Hexp.	Total.
Gun. Donnelly	25	23	48	6	42
B. S. M. Mellows	22	20	42	6	36
Corpl. Shanstrom	20	18	36	—	36

"B" CLASS.

	23	17	40	5	35
Gun. Wagstaff	23	17	40	5	35
Beckhoff	22	13	35	5	30
Bowerman	20	6	26	—	26
Corpl. Nagel	23	7	30	5	25
Davis	22	8	30	5	25
Sergt. Stewart	12	17	29	5	24

(THE INTERPORT MATCH.)

A telegram received yesterday states that in this match Hongkong made 919 points, tying with Singapore. The only port now to be heard from is Penang.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

12th October.

The 1st day of the 10th moon (7th November next) being the beginning of the first month of the winter quarter, we shall proceed to sacrifice in person at the Imperial Ancestral Temple on that day and we appoint Prince Chun to sacrifice on our behalf at the rear altars. Tê Shou and Tê Mou are appointed to conduct the sacrifices at the minor altars on each side of the Temple.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

14th October.

A Mint for Shanghai.

The provincial authorities at Nanking have decided to erect a modern mint for coining ten-cash or cent pieces in the Kiangnan Arsenal compound and the Director, Taotai Wei, has ordered the changing of the old cartridge factory building into the proposed new mint. We understand that the machinery ordered from abroad is on its way to Shanghai and it is expected that work in the new mint will commence early next spring.

To Re-arm the Troops of the Central Provinces.

A Nanking dispatch reports that both the Liangkang and the Hukuang Viceroy—Li Hsing-jui and Chang Chih-tung—have received instructions from Peking to arm all the troops in the five provinces composing the two Viceroyalties with the new quickfiring Mauser rifles, similar to those made in the Kiangnan Arsenal. All other pattern rifles in the possession of the troops are to be condemned as soon as possible.

The Tartar General Tseng Ch'i complains.

A Northern native paper states that Tseng Ch'i, the Tartar General at Mukden, has sent a communication to the Waiwupu complaining of the action taken by the Japanese officials at Newchwang, Haicheng, Kaiping, and the other cities wrested from the Russians. The Tartar General avers that the Japanese have appointed Councils, composed of the best respected natives of each city, and large hamlet, to conduct, in conjunction with the Japanese civil officials stationed in such city, all the work of the local governments, thereby taking away from the Chinese magistracies the prerogatives vested in them by the Imperial Government. In consequence of this the Chinese officials cannot collect the usual grain and poll taxes from the people within their respective jurisdictions, nor are civil or criminal cases taken before the magistrates as they should be by the subjects of the Emperor. The Waiwupu is therefore asked by the Tartar General to bring the matter before the Japanese Minister in Peking.

Examining the Treasure.

On the 6th inst., Prince Ching and the Assistant Grand Secretary Hsü Fu, under instructions of the Empress Dowager, paid a visit of investigation into the treasure room of the Board of Revenue and found stored therein Tls. 4,374,203 in sycee silver and 13,500 tael-weight of pure gold in bars and leaves. The result of the visit was reported by the Prince and his companion the next morning to the Empress Dowager. There is much speculation in mandarin circles as to the reason of the examination.

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY.

We have received the following interesting letter for publication:—

Newchwang, 7th October.

DEAR DR. CHRISTIE,—As you will see from the report I sent you some days ago the committee here are making arrangements for relief in various districts likely in the near future to be in great danger and distress. The work in Liaoyang and Mukden is now well established and we are co-operating very agreeably with the Chinese officials. Writing on the 1st inst., Dr. Christie voices the popular expectation of a battle in the neighbourhood. The Russians, largely reinforced since the battles of Liaoyang and Yentai, have taken up strong positions to the south of the city, while the Japanese are drawing nearer every day, and hard fighting is probable.

"There are sure to be many wounded" writes Dr. Christie, "so I am keeping a ward empty and ready for an emergency." Of course in the event of a very large number of wounded Chinese coming in all together, temporary accommodation would have to be provided at once, as in the case of Liaoyang. "I have all my trained assistants with me," continues the Doctor, "and am ready for any amount of work. Even now we have a good many in the wards who have suffered directly from the war, some with bullet, others with sword wounds."

From Liaoyang Dr. Westwater writes as follows: "My patients are all doing well, and a few more are coming in, who have gone through the native doctor's

hands and are now in a bad state." He is desperately in need of a fresh supply of dressings, which we hope to be able to send as soon as the large consignment, which has been held up at Tientsin for over six weeks, reaches us. (Forwarded by rail from Tientsin, 30th of September. T. R.)

With regard to refuge work, Dr. Westwater writes: "Things are worse than ever. As the army moves north the people are turned out of their houses and are flocking into the city. Some of the south villages are now vacated and have been reoccupied, but far greater numbers are coming in. The first compound is full, and I have now obtained through the Magistrate the use of the Tung Shu Yuan, a large compound of thirty jien. The Guilds are bearing the expense of building the kangas and fixing up the whole place. I fear unless the Japanese move further on the distress here will be acute during the winter."

And if they do move further on the distress of the native population will not be removed. It will only be transferred.

Writing about the condition of things in Mukden, Dr. Christie says:—

"Refugees continue to pour into the city. Hundreds of villages round Mukden have been wrecked. The people are simply driven away, and all the woodwork of their houses used for fuel. Some succeed in carrying away a few of their belongings, but the vast majority come to us empty-handed. Crowds of poor women with babes in their arms gather daily at our gates begging for food. The sight is often heartrending. . . We have now 715 women and children on our hands and the number is daily increasing."

Our representatives in Mukden are working in entire harmony with the native officials. The Tartar General appointed a Taotai and a chihfu to assist them in the work. A number of buildings have been turned into refuges. They have rented a large inn, arranged for the use of the San I Temple, and were negotiating for the use of another large compound. Dr. Christie adds: "We are spending as little money as possible, for the outlook is very dark, and there will be need for every penny you have at your command."

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,
JAMES WEBSTER.

THE TURN OUT OF THE S. V. C.

On Wednesday evening the various units of the S. V. C. were warned to assemble at their prearranged posts at 9 p.m. The turn-out, considering the suddenness of the call, was exceptionally good, over 300 officers and men responding. The various units assembled as follows:—

The Light Horse had their headquarters at St. George's Farm and patrolled the roads between Sinza Road on the north, Chinese Great Western Road on south and Carter and Yates Roads on east.

The Artillery assembled at headquarters, where they remained until dismissed. The Maxim Co. sent one gun to the Garden Bridge and another to the bridge at the junction of Soochow and North Honan Roads, each gun having a strong escort furnished by the German Co.

"A" Co. rendezvoused at the Town Hall and had picquets at the Chekiang

Road Bridge and at the junction of Fokien and Nanking Roads.

"B" Co. and the Japanese assembled at West Hongkew Police Station and sent picquets to the junction of Boone and North Honan Roads.

The Customs Co.'s headquarters were at Hongkew police station and their picquets were at the Fearon Road corner of Seward Road.

The German Co. escorted the Maxims.

The Mounted Infantry met at the junction of Soochow and North Honan Roads and maintained communication between the various picquets on Soochow Road and those on the North of the Soochow Creek.

The Medical and Ambulance staff were at headquarters.

The manoeuvres were very instructive, the positions taken up being those which would probably be assigned to the Corps under the defence scheme. All the district headquarters were in constant communication with the Corps headquarters by telephone. Numbers of men turned out on bicycles and were used as orderlies. The promptness with which the men assembled reflects great credit on the organisation of the Corps, but why is an individual message sent to each man? Would not a few rapid strokes on the fire bell suffice to call out the Corps and do it more quickly than any number of messengers could? However a turn out of over 300 men out of a total of about 520 (exclusive of the Reserve Co., which numbers about 84) is distinctly good.

PROMOTIONS IN THE S. M. POLICE.

We understand the following promotions have been made in the police force under yesterday's date:—Cadet Officer K. J. McEuen to be Deputy Superintendent; Det. Inspector McDowell from 3rd to 2nd class; P. C. Goddard to be Sergeant; Sergeant Johnson (Hongkew) and P. C.'s Thygesen and Shaw to be promoted in class. These promotions, with the exception of that of Mr. McEuen are, we believe, the rewards for the arrest of the notorious criminal Koh Tung-sai, but we do not suppose that the list is yet complete.

FATALITY ON THE SOOCHOW CREEK.

An unfortunate occurrence took place on the Soochow Creek about 9 a.m., yesterday. It is alleged that the facts are as follows: A constable in the River Police, J. G. Munz by name, was on duty in this creek on a sampan. Near the Chekiang Road bridge there were a number of rice boats, which Munz thought obstructed the navigation of the waterway. Instead of ordering them to move on he went on board the nearest boat and seizing a coolie kicked him in the abdomen. The coolie fell down and expired a few minutes later. Munz went off duty shortly afterwards and after changing into plain clothes went ashore. The facts soon became known to the police and on ascertaining that Munz was an American citizen a warrant for his arrest was applied for and obtained at the American Consulate. In the course of the afternoon Munz was arrested at the Naval Club by Det.-Sergeant Kingston and a sergeant of the

River police and taken on board the Police Hulk under arrest.

The chihhaien will hold an inquest on the body this morning, and immediately the enquiry is over Munz will be brought up at the U. S. Consulate to answer to the charges made as the result of this enquiry.

WITH THE VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

SCENES ON THE VESSELS DURING THE BATTLE.

A special dispatch to the "San Francisco Chronicle" from Vladivostock, dated the 21st August, gives the following detailed account from the Russian side of the memorable encounter with the Kamimura squadron off Tsushima. The account reads as follows:—

The Gromoboi and the Rossia present shattered appearances. Their smokestacks show great rents, while the masts, bridges, and ventilators look like sieves, and there are marks of battle everywhere. Guns are dismantled, boats shattered, and there are enormous holes in the cruisers' hulls, through which a man could easily pass. Many of the cabins were completely wrecked.

Some of the Japanese shells performed queer actions. On the Rossia a shell burst in a clothes cupboard. Garments therein were torn to shreds, but a mirror was not scratched. Photographs and knickknacks on a writing table near by were not disturbed. In another part of the cruiser the walls were blackened by the smoke of a fierce fire, in which eight men were burned alive, yet an almanack on the wall was not even scorched. Aboard the Gromoboi a shell entered the wardroom and wrecked the furniture, but a parrot cage was untouched.

All the officers are full of praise for the coolness and bravery of the men who died in the battle without a murmur. Comrades took their places without awaiting orders. It was deadly work on the upper deck, where the gunners were without protection and shells striking, bursting into a thousand fragments, killing and wounding men until the deck became a veritable shambles—strewn with dead and dying and slippery with blood. Not a single gunner protected by casemates lost his life. The value of protective armour was demonstrated whenever shells struck the armoured portion of the vessel.

Many deeds of heroism were displayed during the five-hour battle, but the greatest praise of all belongs to Captain Dabich of the Gromoboi who remained at his post on the bridge from the beginning to the end of the fight. When wounded in the back he persisted in resuming command directly the wound had been dressed; but yielding to the entreaties of his officers, he sought shelter in the conning-tower. No sooner had he entered than a shell struck the foot of the tower, glancing upward to the overhanging cover and entered through the peep hole, killing a Lieutenant and two quartermasters, wounding two Lieutenants and again wounding Captain Dabich in the head and breast. Not a single man in the tower escaped. There being no one to steer the ship, the Captain, severely wounded though he was, dragged himself to the wheel and managed it until another quartermaster had been summoned.

Subsequently learning that the men were depressed by the fact that he had been wounded a second time, the Captain insist-

ed, after the second dressing, on being supported along the decks to the casemates, encouraging the sailors, saying:

"I am alive, brothers. Go on smashing the Japanese."

When Captain Andreieff of the Rossia ascertained that only three out of her twenty big guns could be fired, he coolly gave orders to get explosives in readiness to sink the ship. Captain Andreieff is usually nervous, but in battle he was cool as a cucumber. When not giving orders he was cheerfully conversing with the gunners at their stations.

Captain Berlinsky was killed by a splinter which struck him on the head at the outset of the fight.

Lieutenant Molas also distinguished himself. A shell entered the compartment where he was directing the fire and set fire to the deck on which a number of charges were standing about. Then came an eight-inch shell which scattered the charges and caused a terrific explosion, throwing the men in every direction and hurling Lieutenant Molas on the upper deck. Fortunately he fell on a heap of dead bodies and escaped with severe bruises. Dense fire and smoke were then pouring out of the compartment, but Lieutenant Molas did not hesitate for a moment. Calling for volunteers, he plunged headlong into the flaming compartment and succeeded in putting out the fire. Another officer, followed by a number of sailors, brought a hose and played water upon Lieutenant Molas and his men while they were removing the unexploded charges, regardless of the fact that they might have exploded at any minute in their hands. Only one of the dead was brought back—Captain Berlinsky of the Rossia. All the others who were killed were buried at sea, a farewell salute being fired as the bodies were slid over the ship's side.

The death of Lieutenant Brash of the cruiser Gromoboi is reported to have been particularly tragic. He was hurled from the bridge of the cruiser by the explosion of a shell. Although mortally wounded, the lieutenant pulled himself together and continued to issue orders and encourage the men until he was removed between decks. A man seriously wounded by the same shell continued doing his duty and did not report to the surgeons for treatment until the next day.

Repairs to the cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi were proceeding rapidly when the dispatch left. It was believed it would be possible to complete them without docking the vessels, and that they would therefore take a comparatively short time. There is a big reserve of naval guns at Vladivostock, all ready for installation, and officers and men had been already chosen from the Siberia reserve to fill up the places of those who were killed or wounded in the fight with Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 13th October.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. MITCHELL.

This case was resumed.

Mr. Wilson prosecuted and called Mr. Ching Fong.

Mr. Ching Fong—I paid Mitchell the money because I wanted my goods. I gave the cash order to the shroff to give to Mitchell for this purpose.

By his Worship—I owed Mitchell no money for anything else. I should not have paid him the money except to get the goods. Accused told my shroff that the bill of lading was in the bank. I

knew the goods were not in his office. The shroff himself went to the bank to get a cash order as he carried the bank book with him. I knew the bill of lading was at the bank. The shroff could make the order a cash order or a five or ten day order.

The depositions were then read over to accused and after the usual formal warning, to which he made no reply, he was committed for trial.

Mr. Wilson said there was another charge against accused under the same act. This charge was made by Yung Tai Mitchell was charged by him with being trusted with certain monies to obtain deliveries of goods and fraudulently converting same to his own use. The amount was Tls. 337.24. The facts in this case were very similar to those already indicated in the earlier case. Yung Tai entered into a contract with the accused for the ordering of certain goods. On the arrival of the goods they remained for some time at the godowns in the name of the bank, and then accused wished to settle the matter and Yung Tai paid the amount by a five-day order. The sum was not applied to these goods. It was never paid to the Chartered Bank and the bill drawn against the bill of lading had never been retired. No sum of money had been paid into the bank against the drafts, although accused told Yung Tai that it had been. If Yung Tai wished to get the goods he would have to pay a second time.

Yung Tai, cautioned—I am a woollen merchant and carry on business at No. 12, Boone Road, Hongkew. I have done business with accused for two years. On the 12th January, I entered into a contract with Mitchell & Co. (produced) so that I have dealt with them as commission agents. This (document) is an invoice for the goods ordered by the contract. I received the invoice in the month of July. Mitchell sent it by coolie to my house. Half a month afterwards accused came to my house and said these goods had come. I told him these goods were a winter cargo and that just now I could not take them, but that later on I would do so. About a month later Mitchell came to see me again. I have forgotten the date. I then said: "Please wait for a few days and then I will take delivery." I was then sent this (debit note) by accused as the result of the second interview. I received it a few days before payment was made. Shortly after I received it I paid the money to Mitchell (on the 14th September). When I paid accused I said to him: "Now I give you the money you must give me the bill of lading." Mitchell said: "I will send you the bill of lading at 4 o'clock in the afternoon." I did not receive it at 4 o'clock, so at 5 o'clock I went round to see Mitchell. I waited at Mitchell's place from 5 p.m. until 6 p.m. and at 6 o'clock I saw him. Mitchell said: "I cannot give you the bill of lading to-day. You must come to get it at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning." I went at 11 a.m. next day, but I did not see Mitchell, although I waited there until 12 o'clock. At 12 I went back to tiffin. I saw Mitchell on the afternoon of the 18th September at 3 o'clock. I had paid Mitchell with a five-day order, so that the due date would be the 19th September. When I saw Mitchell on the 18th I asked him why he had not given me the bill of lading yet and he replied: "Your order is not due yet. You come to get the bill of lading to-morrow (19th) at 11 o'clock." I went at that time and waited for about half-an-hour.

In the afternoon of the same day (19th) I went there again, but could not see Mitchell. I did not see him at all that day. I did not know where the bill of lading was—that was Mitchell's business. This was the first time I had had dealings with Mitchell.

(Witness when shown the contract said that he did not understand the printed conditions, he only understood the writing underneath. He had never had the printed conditions explained to him.) I have done business as a woollen merchant for about two years. After the 18th September I did not see Mitchell again. I have not got delivery of my goods yet as I have not received my bill of lading. This (bill drawn against the goods by the firm in London) has my chop. I know this is the paper drawn against the bill of lading. Mitchell has to pay the money to the Chartered Bank to get the bill of lading. I do not know where the goods came from. I saw a sample, that is all I know.

John Alston, sworn—I am an accountant in the Chartered Bank. I recognise the draft (produced). We received it from our London office. It was attached to the bill of lading (produced and identified). No payment has been made in respect to this document. We handed the bill of lading to Mitchell on the 3rd August last to have it cleared and stored in the bank's name. There is no necessity for the full amount to be paid through Mitchell. The drawee of the bill could come to the bank and get the delivery order or the bill of lading against payment of the draft. Attached to each bill there is an invoice which shows the goods upon which the bill is drawn. There is a bank number on the invoice which is also on the bill of lading. This concluded the evidence, and the depositions having been read the accused was committed for trial on this charge also.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 13th October.

Before Mr. HUANG HSIEN (Magistrate) and Mr. IWARA (Japanese Assessor.)

An Outrage on the River.

Two sampanmen, named Chu Tso-lai and Wah Ho-mo, were charged with being concerned, together with another man not in custody, in assaulting a Japanese man, named U. Kanda, at Woosung on the 22nd of July, and stealing from the persons of two Japanese women, named Toyo, and S. Egaura, on the same date, \$86.50, two gold rings, one silk obi, and a silk umbrella, and putting them ashore half-way between Woosung and Shanghai after receiving the fare of \$1.50 to carry them to Shanghai.

The facts of the case were as follows. On the 22nd of July last the Japanese woman Toyo wished to visit a friend on an American man-of-war which she was told was lying at Woosung. She went to Woosung, a companion by Egaura and Kanda. At Woosung they took a sampan and tried to find the man-of-war they were in search of, but failed. On returning to the shore they found that the last train had gone, and they then hired a large sampan to take them up to Shanghai for the sum of \$1.50. In the sampan were the two defendants and another man named Lo Koo-peh. Instead of taking them in the direction of Shanghai, the sampanmen yulohed towards the opposite bank of the river and were about to land their passengers on the

Pootung side. Kanda remonstrated, and they forced him out of the boat, beating him severely and leaving him on the shore. The sampan was then taken into mid-stream and the boatmen robbed the women of the money and articles named in the charge. They then landed them at a place about half-way between Woosung and Shanghai, and made off in their sampan. They managed to find shelter at a house in the country and returned to Shanghai next day and reported the matter at the Japanese Consulate. Since then the River Police have made every endeavour to arrest the perpetrators of the outrage, and three weeks ago, they arrested the two defendants, but the third man, Lo Koo-peh—undoubtedly the biggest ruffian of the three—is still at large in the vicinity of Ningpo.

Evidence was given for the prosecution by U. Kanda and S. Egaura, who spoke in the Japanese language. The other female complainant, Toyo, had left Shanghai some time ago.

Inspector Mellowes informed the Court that the River Police had in their possession two sampans—one in fairly good condition, which was the property of one of the defendants, and another old one, which was the property of Lo Koo-peh. The two would probably realise about \$50 or \$60. Lo Koo-peh, he said, was well known to the police, as some five or six years ago he was in the River Police. He would be arrested if ever he returned to Shanghai.

The prisoners were each sentenced to 300 blows and one year's imprisonment in the city prison. The sampans were ordered to be sold, and the moneys realised to be paid to the female complainants as compensation for their losses.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. SINGAN.—For Newchwang—Messrs. Sun Long and Sun Tai-long.

Per str. KASHING.—For Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Summers and baby.

Per str. CHENAN.—For Tsingtao—Mr. A. Siemsen.—For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Locley.—For Tientsin—Mrs. P. M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Spackmann, Mrs. W. Maxwell, Mrs. Morton's two children, Sir H. S. Wilkinson, Capt. C. D. Hunt, Messrs. Hennage, and G. L. Moninot.

Per str. KIANGYING.—For Hankow—Mr. W. Y. Gregorieff.

Per str. TATUNG.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Mancel and child, Mr. and Miss Hardoch, Messrs. Zakhé, Yentman, and Gittens. For Ichang—Mrs. and Miss Brodhurst.

INWARD.

Per str. EL DORADO.—From Kiaochow—Messrs. T. Sudra, P. Gulyaiff, and Farnne.

Per str. KINGSLING.—From Tientsin—Miss Yure, Messrs. Hoas, Shaw, and Fijita.

Per str. CHANGON.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. R. W. Astill.

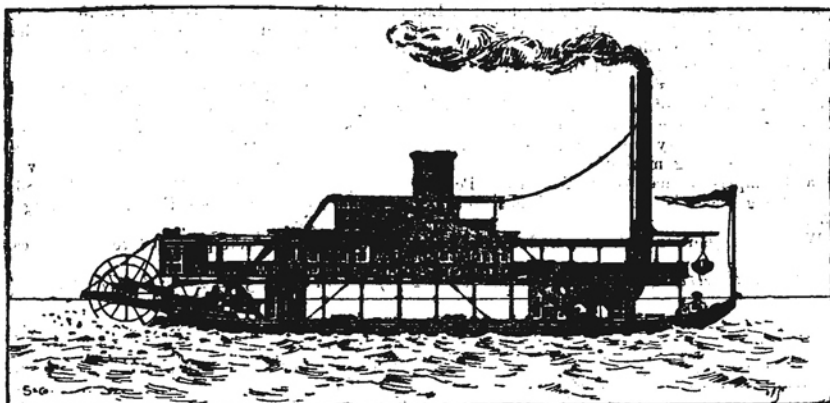
Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow—Master Birten.

Per str. SHENGKING.—From Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Sawa Hara, Major Black, Messrs. Binder, Luer, Heitzemann, MacHugh, and Kinneer.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—From Chefoo—Mrs. Gimmerman, Mrs. Gundersen, Miss McMurray, and Mr. Fieke.

Per str. KINLING.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Watt and children, Mrs. May, and Mr. Allison.

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5th April, 1904.

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Dispensary, BANGKOK—English Pharmacy, SINGAPORE—Maynard & Co., Ltd.

30ee-04 313

2nd Oct., 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SILK.—From Messrs. R. Burkill and Son's Circuit, 12th October.

The home markets are firm. Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 11/7½ and in Lyons at Fcs. 32.5½.

RAW SILK.—Since the date of our last circular a very heavy business has been transacted. Tatlees and Coarse silks have changed hands to the extent of 2,500 bales, and at the close, prices are very strong and an advance is asked.

YELLOW SILK.—Some 300 bales have changed hands at rates given below.

YELLOW SILK.—Some 300 bales have changed hands at rates given below.

HAND FILATURES.—For Lyons a considerable business has been done resulting in 1,201 bales changing hands; leaving the market very strong and bare of supplies. —For the New York market very little has been done.

STREAM FILATURES.—Transactions have been on a fair scale, about 600 bales being settled for New York and Lyons.

WASTE SILK.—The market has been very dull during the period under review and now that speculative buying has ceased the depression on the consuming markets is making itself felt and prices are weaker. Transactions have been on a small scale and comprise Honan Waste No. II 80d Bales @ \$5.40; Canton Waste No. I 90d Bales @ \$5.75.

small scale and comprise Honan Waste No. 11 300 Pcls. @ 85 (Whole Bales) and 50 Pcls. Curlies I @ 83.
Future Long Waste is out of demand and stocks are accumulating. Chinese Filatures offering to sell @
Tls. 123/125 nett.

Gum Wastes are held for high rates and a considerable fall will have to take place before business can be done

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 2/7 7/16 and Fcs. 3.29 Freight—Tls. 8.20 per cwt.

Tls. per pc.		Tls. per pc.	
TEATLES.—			
Gold Kiling	550	Small Buffalo 1	Ordinary
Chay Kiling	530	Gold Unicorn 1	612½
Mountain 5	545	Kong Kee Mars 1	605
Double Blue Elephant	535	Steam Boat 1	602½
Buffalo 3	580	Eagle and Skein 1	Grant
Silver Swallow	525	S. Y. K. Mars 1	625
Gold Mandarin Duck 1	532½		620
GREEN KASHING.—		STEAM FILATURES.—	
Duck m. mm, mmm	560/545/535	Sincheong Extra 1, 2 13/15 (new season silk)	830/825/80½
Woman Loom	530	Extra 1, 2, 13/15 (last " ")	800/785/760
WHITE KASHING.—		Excelior 1 and 2 13/16 (old cargo) average.	737½
Gold Lily Flower 1	560	Sanspareil 1 9/11, 2 10/12.....	830/800
SKINS.—		1/2 and 7/8 11/13 (old)	780/760/745
Motsan Gold Phoenix 1	435	Unicorn 1 9/11	760
Fanchow Gold Phoenix Extra 1	470/450	Hungkee Gold Tiger 1.13/15	769
HAND FILATURE.—		Chingwah Worm Leaf 1.13/15.....	760
S. S. Mars 1 Ordinary.....	615	Tsun W. Mulberry Tree & Web 1.13/15.....	760
Black Horse 1, 2, and 3 Ordinary	645/635/625	YELLOW SILK.—	
Pegasus 1, 2, and 3	645/635/625	Mienchew.....	420-417½
Buffalo A.B.C.	645/635/625	Yellow Szachuen.....	290
		Mienyang S. C. 1. 2	290

	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Settlements for this mail	about 5000	500	1,500	800	800	1,700 bales
" season including						
forward contracts	33,500	25,500	26,000	40,400	32,800	61,000 "
Stock	10,000	14,000	8,000	15,000	12,500	10,500 "
Total Arrivals, including Steam						
Pilature	38,500	39,730	32,300	52,235	44,775	88,000 "

	*England.	*France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan. Coast & Straits.	Grana Total.
Export of Steam Filature pels.	4	2,144	2,148	1,435	6	1	3,590 bales.
" White Silk in Bales of 80 catties } 580		8,440	9,02	1,780	949	233	12,072 "
" Yellow Silk in piculs... ..		1,780	1,780	5	1,595	234	3,674 "
" Wild " " " " " 50		6,916	6,241	1,445	34	202	7,922 "
Total.....	634	18,555	19,189	4,755	2 584	730	27,285 "
Against in 1903-1904	447	16,069	16,516	3,468	3,046	821	23,851 "
" 1902-1903 ...	915	1,416	15,331	5,061	2,287	944	23,622 "
" 1901-1902 ...	1,980	25,141	27,121	6,008	3,700	1,250	38,079 "
" 1900-1901	1,652	20,414	22,006	3,418	5,334	716	31,634 "
" 1899-1900	5,172	40,004	45,176	5,519	3,819	937	55,451 "
" 1898-1899	1,628	24,414	25,767	2,418	2,077	594	30,916 "
Export of Waste Silk.....	1,887	11,881	13,738	160	...	...	13,888 piculs.
Against in 1903-1904 ...	5,056	17,370	22,426	369	210	209	23,214 "
" 1902-1903	3,174	15,111	18,285	133	80	16	18,525 "
" 1901-1902	4,541	18,434	22,975	15	28	...	23,018 "
Export of Cocoons	...	1,018	1,018	...	...	628	1,646 "
Against in 1903-1904	94	4,219	4,131	...	...	3,374	7,687 "
" 1902-1903	...	2,600	2,600	...	...	1,200	3,800 "
" 1901-1902	...	606	408	...	2	1,350	1,958 "

*Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also	...	piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
"	797	" " " " Continent.

797

10

FRIGHT.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 13th October, 1904:—

There is no change to report in our Homeward freight market since last writing but we anticipate good support for boats loading on the European and American berths for the next month or two at any rate, after which time the Northern Ports will have closed for the winter and the tea season be at an end, so that owners must expect a considerable falling off in the quantity of cargo.

Coastwise:—Rates here for all directions are just as firm as when we last wrote, owing to the scarcity of tonnage and they promise to remain so for some time to come unless something unforeseen should occur in the political situation which will probably force the Japanese to release some of their many time-chartered vessels.

For London and Continent:—The following vessels are coming on this berth besides the mails:—s.s. "Achilles," sailing for Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool on the 15th; s.s. "Barotse," for Marseilles, London and Antwerp on the 18th; s.s. "Pinguet," for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp on the 20th, and s.s. "Malacca," for London and Antwerp on the 22nd instant.

For Havre and Hamburg:—The s.s. "Brigavia" sails about the 24th instant.

For New York, via Suez:—The s.s. "Claverburn" has just sailed with a full complement and the berth will be taken next by the Conference s.s. "Albenga," due about the 19th and sailing about the 23rd, to be followed by the non-Conference s.s. "Knight of St. George," loading at 22/6 nett per ton, sailing about the 28th instant after which the next boat will probably be the Conference s.s. "Kenebec," loading early in November.

DEPARTURES.

For London and the Continent, via Suez:—	"Japan,"	via Foochow	...	...	...	Oct. 8th
"New York	"Patroclus,"		...	...	...	" 9th
" "	"Hindustan,"		...	...	...	" 3rd
" "	"African Prince,"	via Amoy	...	...	...	" 5th
" "	"Claverburn,"		...	...	...	" 11th
"Havre and Hamburg	"Suevia"		...	...	...	" 13th

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON, ...	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	45/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS	"	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON	"	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON	"	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON	"	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON	"	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON	"	50/0	"	52/6	"	50/0
LIVERPOOL direct	"	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
HAMBURG...	"	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0
Above rates are subject to a deferred Rebate, as per Conference Circular.						
GENOA ...	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net, General Cargo	40/6 net, W. Silk	42/6 net, Tea	40/6 net	
MARSEILLES ...	"	36/0 " " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	40/6	
HAVRE ...	"	36/0 " " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	40/6	
40/6 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.						
NAPLES, by N. D. Lloyd	General Cargo	41/0	Tea	48/0		
TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd	"	32/6	"	37/0		
SMYRNA, by	"	37/0	"	42/0		
NEW YORK, by Sail	...	17/6 nominal				
Do. via Pacific	...	1 1/2 gold ct. per lb.	Tea,—6 cts. per lb.	Silk,—G. \$10.00 per ton	Strawbraid with a minimum of 2 cents per lb.	
Do. via Suez	...	30/- General Cargo.	Turmeric 10/-	Wood-oil, 12/6 extra	30/- Tea,	} subject to a deferred rebate as per conference circular.
BOSTON	"	40/-	"	"	40/-	
PHILADELPHIA	"	37/6	"	"	37/6	

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI...	\$1.90 per ton Coal, firm
"	" HONGKONG	2.40 " " enquiry
"	" SINGAPORE	2.50 " " fixtures
NAGASAKI	" SHANGHAI...	1.80 " " nominal
NEWCHWANG	" CANTON	27 cents nominal nothing doing
"	" AMOY	30 " " " "
NEWCHWANG	" SWATOW	30 " " " "
WUHU	} TO CANTON	20 and 50 cands. Enquiry for forward tonnage
CHINKIANG		
WUHU	" SWATOW	16 cands. Enquiry for forward tonnage

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, CONTINENT, &c.	SAILED.
Jason, str. ...	Liverpool
Banc, str. ...	London
Agamemnon, str. ...	Liverpool
Pyrhus, str. ...	do.
Ceylon, str. ...	London
Manila, str. ...	do.
Glenturret, str. ...	do.
Dardanus, str. ...	Liverpool
Diomed, str. ...	do.
Ningchow, str. ...	do.
Keemun, str. ...	do.
Moyune, str. ...	do.
Hector, str. ...	do.
	left Singapore October 7th
	passed Canal September 19th
	passed Canal September 23rd
	passed Canal September 29th
	passed Canal September 29th
	passed Canal October 6th
	passed Canal October 10th
	September 24th
	October 1st
	" 8th
	" 15th To sail
	" 23rd " "
	" 29th " "

Direct, 1904/5	Gr. Britain.	Continent.
S.S. "Glenturret"	1,938,477 lbs.	— lbs.
S.S. "Shrewsbury"	4,399,055 "	— "
S.S. "Prometheus"	3,169,697 "	87,207 "
S.S. "Armenia"	— "	6,089,909 "
S.S. "Oceano"	5,080,935 "	— "
S.S. "Ambria"	— "	5,423,096 "
S.S. "Verona"	1,294,548 "	— "
S.S. "Scottish Monarch"	2,505,696 "	— "
S.S. "Alesia"	— "	4,523,069 "
S.S. "Prins Valdemar"	— "	16,333 "

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export:—		
Cowhides, B. S.	Tls. 33.50	per picul.
Seconds	29.00	"
Buffalo hides, B. S.	20.00	"
10/35 lbs.	20.00	"
35/60	20.00	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair; Season over.		
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	Tls. 9.00	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	12.00	"
Sinahan and/or Clayu	11.00	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	12.00	"
Jute	5.00	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	10.50	"
Pingchow and/or Macheng	10.30	"
Mongyu... (out of season)	10.50	"
Kiyu	9.00	"
Animal Tallow	18.50	"
Callnuts, Usual shape	18.50	"
Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 19.50	per picul.
Tobacco, Tungchow	(nominal)	"
Black Bristles, Riding	24" 23" 3" 34" 34" "	"
33" 4" 41" 41" 41" 5" 51" 51" 6" "	10 10 10 10 10 10	"
10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 1 1 = 100%	116.00	"
Feathers, Grey an' /or White Duck	20.75	"
Wild Duck	21.75	"
Turmeric	3.20	"
Sesamum Seed, white	4.25	"
yellow	4.25	"
red	4.25	"
black	4.25	"
Sesamum Seed-Oil	7.90	"
Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	7.90	"
Wood Oil	7.25	"
Tea Oil	8.90	"

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

COWHIDES.	BUFFALO HIDES.	GOATSKINS UNTANNED.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	NUTGALLS.	BRISTLES.	SESAMUM SEED.	WOOD OIL.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
126,442.00	23,156.00	2,464,033	13,590.00	126,268.00	29,892.00	3,632.00	363,610.00	332,395.00
188.00	178.00	14	162.00	4,062.00	139.00	202.00	2,807.00	8,253.00
126,630.00	23,334.00	2,464,047	13,752.00	130,330.00	30,031.00	8,834.00	366,417.00	340,648.00

Per last Circular.

For week ending Saturday, the 1st inst.

From January 1st to 1st inst.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS.—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases	Tls. 2.10
Russian "Anchor" in cases	1.92 Less 2%.
Russian "Horse" in cases	" "
Sumatra bulk in tins	1.70
" in bulk	1.40

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday the 1st instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are:—

Devoes	nil	Gallons
Russian	129,537	"
Sumatra	5,000	"

Total... 134,537

FREIGHTS:—

Per Conference Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports;	46/-	plus River Freight.
Via Shanghai		
Per Conference Steamers to Genoa, Marseille or Havre;		
Via Shanghai		
To New York. Overland, ...	41/6	" "
do. via Suez, Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton.		" "
To Shanghai; Tea and General Cargo Tael 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.		

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bank Bills demand, 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bank Bills, 4 month sight, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 13.22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 86 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 86 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100, Tls. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 71 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100, Tls. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, per Tls. 100, Rs. 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ –192, lowest 10, Tls. 381.00, lowest 378.50, highest 384.00. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.26, lowest 111.26, highest 111.26. Mexican Dollars, per \$100, Tls. 7.390, lowest 7.390, highest 74.0. Copper Cash, per Tls. 1.165, lowest 1.155, highest 1.155. Chinese Interest, Mace 2.00, lowest 2.00, highest 4.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 26 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Oct.	Bar Silver or on L/don.	ON LONDON.				FRANCE.		GERMANY.	NEW YORK.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.	Bank 4 m/s.	Credits 4 m/s.	Docty. 4 m/s.	France 4 m/s. and 6 do.		m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rep.
		Lowest. Highest.	Highest. Lowest.	Lowest. Highest.	Highest. Lowest.	Lowest. Highest.						
8th	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.62 2.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.68	64	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$ /192 $\frac{1}{2}$
10th	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.62 2.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.68	64	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	191 $\frac{1}{2}$ /192 $\frac{1}{2}$
11th	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.62 2.7	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.29/3.31	2.68	64	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	191 $\frac{1}{2}$ /193
12th	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.62 2.7	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.69	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	192 $\frac{1}{2}$ /193
14th	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.62 2.64	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.68	64	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	192

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR INTO SECTIONS.

Sections.

Upper: The Upper Section is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.

- 1.—From Northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kin-lee-yuen Wharf.
- 2.—From Upper End of lower Godown of Kin-lee-yuen Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
- 3.—From Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House Jetty.
- 4.—From Custom House Jetty to Peking Road Jetty.

Sections.

- 5.—From Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
- 6.—From Old Dock to Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.
- 7.—From Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.
- 8.—From Old Ningpo Wharf Flagstaff Wharf.
- 9.—From Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.
- Lower:—From Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yang-king-pang Creek.

WHARVES DOCKS, BUOYS, &c.,

With their Abbreviated Denominations and Positions.

* In the Section the Vessels are anchored in Tiers between the Banks of the River and lettered according to their position thus:—

S—Shanghai Side.

C—Centre.

P—Pootung Side.

U S—Upper Section.

A U S—Above Upper Section.

L S—Lower Section.

B L S—Below Lower Section.

K N A	—Kiangnan Arsenal	A. U	S H W B 2	—Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Buoy 2...	pac
T D W	—Tung-ka-du Wharf	U. S. p	O S N B 1	—Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Buoy 1	7 s.
T D D	—Tung-ka-du Dock	U. S. p	O S N B 2	—Ocean Steam Navigation Company's Buoy 2	7 s. c
T D D W	—Tung-ka-du Dock Wharf	U. S. p	P & O B 2	—P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 2	7 s. c
Y K D W	—Yang-ka-du Wharf	U. S. p	O M L W	—China Merchants' Lower Wharf	7 s. c
W T W	—Watung Wharf	1 s. p	O M B 1	—China Merchants' Buoy 1	7 s. p
M C W	—Melchers Wharf	1 s. p	O M B 2	—China Merchants' Buoy 2	8 s. p
K L Y W	—Kin-lee-yuen Wharf	2 s. s	J N W	—Old Ningpo Wharf	7 & 8 s. p
K L Y B	—Kin-lee-yuen Buoy	2 s. s	J N J	—Japanese Naval Jetty	8 s. p
O N C W	—China Navigation Co.'s Wharf	2 s. s	P W J	—Pootung Wharf (Jardine)	9 s. p
O N C B	—China Navigation Co.'s Buoy	2 s. s	N D	—New Dock	9 s. p
O N P W	—China Navigation Co.'s Pootung Wharf	2 s. p	N D W	—New Dock Wharf	9 s. p
N G L B	—North German Lloyd Buoy	2 s. c	C M E W	—China Merchants' Eastern Wharf	1 s. p
M M B	—Messageries Maritimes Buoy	2 s. c	O E M C W	—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s Wharf	1 s. p
P & O B 1	—P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 1	3 s. c	A K O W	—Arnhold Karberg Oil Wharf	1 s. p
P Y B	—Pootung Yard Buoy	3 s. p	R D W	—Royal Dutch Oil Wharf	1 s. p
B N B	—British Naval Buoy	3 s. c	I n t. D	—International Dock	1 s. p
N Y K W	—Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wharf	5 s. s	I n t. D W	—International Dock Wharf	1 s. p
H W	—Heard's Wharf	5 s. s	C o s. D	—Cosmopolitan Dock	1 s. p
O M C W	—China Merchants' Central Wharf	5 s. s	C o s. D W	—Cosmopolitan Dock Wharf	1 s. p
O D	—Old Dock	6 s. s	P L	—Powder Limit	1 s. p
O D W	—Old Dock Wharf	6 s. s	Q	—Quarantine Limit	1 s. p
O D B	—Old Dock Buoy	6 s. c			
B J	—Boyd's Jetty	6 s. p			
S H W	—Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf	6 & 7 s. p			
S H W B 1	—Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Buoy 1	6 s. c			
Y W	—Yangtze Wharf & Godown Co.'s Wharf				

TIME-BALL.

The Time-Ball is hoisted half-mast at a quarter to 12 (Noon), and to the truck at 10 minutes to 12 (Noon). It drops at 5 minutes to 12 (Noon), is immediately re-hoisted, and dropped again at Noon.
Position of Time-Ball Staff:—Latitude, 31° 14' 7" N.; Longitude, 121° 29' 10" E. (8h. 5m. 56s. 7) E.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG
MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
K L Y W	Anping	Blothen	Chi str	1159	Oct 11	Chefoo & Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
C N P W	Chungking	Hopkins	Br str	801	Oct 11	hefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
- H W	Columbia	Anderson	Br str	273	Oct 11	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow	To-day
S H W	Coromandel	Montford	Br str	2783	Oct 11	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co		
W S W	Helios	Sandaa	Nor str	832	Oct 11	Japan	M. E. Kaisha		
C N P W	Hunan	Miller	Br str	1143	Oct 10	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire	T'nsin, N'ohwang	To-day
P W E	Indrawadi	Conby	Br str	3369	Oct 9	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
K L Y W	Kiangyang	Johnston	Chi str	1451	Oct 11	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
(N W W	Kuivaberg	Kayser	Ger str	648	Oct 11	Kisochow	Melchers & Co		
K L Y B	Kungping	Boyd	Chi str	1742	Oct 10	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Japan	To-day
P & O B 1	Malta	Peters	Br str	3900	Sept 27	Hongkong, &c	P. & O. S. N. Co		
N C W	Meian	Barlow	Am str	461	Oct 10	Hankow	Standard Oil Co	Chinkiang	To-day
M C W	Meidah	Schierhorst	Ger str	1151	Oct 11	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
s p	Meidah	Suenson	Dan str	727	Sept 4	Cruise			
W'sung	Salaxie	Negre	Fr str	2089	Oct 11	Japan	Messageries Maritimes	H'kg with Mails	To-day
1 K D W	Samshui		Br str	162	Feb 5	Wuhu	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
s c	Store Nordiska	Petersen	Dan str	598	Sept 19	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
P & O B 2	Suevia	Borok	Ger str	2663	Oct 10	Japan	Siemens & Co	Hamburg	To-day
() D	Tahung Maru		Jan str	1391	Feb 5	Hankow	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha		
K L Y W	Taishun	Jamieson	Chi str	1216	Oct 11	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co	Tientsin	To-day
(S K W	Taiwo Maru		Jap str	1316	Oct 11	Hankow	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha		
C N C W	Tamsui	Harder	Br str	919	Oct 11	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Swatow	To-day
22 Steamers									
W'sung	Ajax		Am tran		Sept 25				
W'sung	Justin		U.S tran		Sept 28				
Int D W	Nanshan	Prideaux	US tran		Oct 3	Chemulpo			

SHARES.

Our market has been very quiet since our last issue and there is nothing of special importance to record. Speculative stocks have been easy, not only *Farrish, Boyd, while India* for time delivery have improved a little. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2s. 6½d.

RAILS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bonds.* No transactions to report. Hongkong quotes buyers at \$950, the latest London quotation is £87.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.—No business under this heading.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-China.* Some operations took place for October at Tia. 903, improving to Tia. 93 and 93½, but closing weak with sellers at this figure. For December considerable business has been done at Tia. 95, 96, 94 and 94, and improving gradually to Tia. 97 again to drop to 96 and 95, and at the very close a transaction has been not through at Tia. 94½, the market closing weakish. *Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co.* For preference shares Tia. 463 and 473 has been paid, and the ordinary close at 483 sale.

DOCKS AND WHARVES.—*Farrish* have been very slack, commencing with quotation at Tia. 172 and 173, October improving to 173, 173½ and 174; sales have been made to-day at 174 cash. For December 174, 176, at which rate a considerable business was done, 177, 178 and 180 has been paid, but at the close 178 is the rate at which business will be done. *Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves.* Transactions have been made at Tia. 135 for the old shares and 132½ for the new, at which rates there are buyers with some offering.

SUGAR.—Nothing reported. The Hongkong rate for *China Sugars* is \$240.

MINEING.—*Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.* A few shares were placed at Tia. 7 bearer scrip. A single transaction in *Wahoi Gold* is reported at \$24½ December. The market is weak.

LOANS.—No business reported.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Cottons* remain at nominal rates, with no business. *Shanghai Gas Co.* have been placed at Tia. 102½. *Shanghai Ice* sellers at quotations. *China Flour* are wanted at Tia. 65. *Pulp*, business has been done at Tia. 155 cash, 160 December and 161 for January. *Langkate.* Shares have changed hands at Tia. 304 for cash, 307½ October, 322 and 317½ December. There has not been much doing in this stock during the week. *Sumatras.* A single transaction at Tia. 65 cash, and a few sellers at this quotation.

STORES AND HOTELS.—*Hotel des Colonies* have been placed at Tia. 31 and 30½. *Stores* have been dealt in at \$27. *Hall and Hotel* at \$31, and a few shares for sale. *Wells & Co.* A transaction reported at \$19.

MISCELLANEOUS.—There are sellers of *Shanghai Horse Bazaar* at Tia. 97½. *Telephone* shares have been dealt in at Tia. 63. *China-Import and Export* *Lumber Co.* Business has been done at Tia. 100, with sellers. *Shanghai Electric.* There are sellers at \$25.

LOANS.—A single transaction in *Astor House Debentures* at 8 per cent is quoted at Tia. 104, with buyers.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Report			Last Dividend, etc.			Closing Cash Quotations
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.		
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	20,000	\$125	\$125	\$16,500,000	\$1,492,554.31	30-6-04	£1.10 for 1 year ending 30-6-04	20-5-04	\$555 buyers	
National Bank of China (Ld.)	40,442	£10	£2	\$367,506.58	\$21,688.00	31-12-03	\$2.00 on Ordinary shares for 1903	1-2-04	\$23 buyers	
" (Founders)	750	£1	£1				None on Founders shares		\$10 nominal	
MARINE INSURANCE.										
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	\$50	\$100	1,750,000	1,059,936.54	30-6-03	\$13 per share for 1902	9-10-03	\$542½ buyers	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$53.38	\$25	\$25,976.38	\$25,976.38	30-6-03	\$4 per share for year to 30-6-03	26-11-03	\$68 sales	
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	£10	£25	170,000	127,589.83	30-6-03	Interim £1 old shares—10½ new	2-5-04	\$175 buyers	
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.	8,000	\$100	\$50	700,000.00	\$42,475.79	31-12-03	\$12-30 per cent for 1903	23-4-04	\$142½ to Hongkong	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,350,000	1,051,561.96	31-12-03	\$15 per share for 1902	24-10-03	\$110 sales	
FIRE INSURANCE.										
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$250	\$1,170,388.48	\$71,110.48	31-12-03	For 1902 \$22.50 per share	5-3-04	\$313 buyer.	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$250	\$1,175,990.70	\$329,047.48	31-12-03	For 1902 \$7 per share	10-3-04	\$66	
SHIPPING.										
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co.	30,000	\$15	\$15	588,000	16,362.00	30-6-04	10 per cent for half year to 30-6-04	23-9-04	\$30½ sellers	
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,839	£10	£10	£240,000	£5,863	1-12-03	5 per cent for 1903—Tia. 3.23	19-7-04	\$193 October	
Sh'hai Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	100,000	£1	£1	100,000	19,555.10/0	31-12-03	5 per cent for 1903	1-1-04	\$15.50 sales	
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	55,641.90	31-12-03	nt. div. (4½ on ord.) for 1903	18-3-04	\$147½ sales		
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	25,000	\$100	\$100	140,000	865.58	31-12-03	Final 5½-4½ for 1903	6-8-04	\$131 T30 sales	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S. C. Farrish, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,300	\$100	\$100	7850,000	748,153	30-6-04	Final dividend of Tia. 7—Tia. 12	20-7-04	\$174 cash	
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	\$50	\$50	425,340.59	31-12-03	Dividend—14½ for 1 year	30-9-04	\$229 sales		
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	487,310.88	123,865.07	31-12-03	Interim dividend 4½ for 1904	23-8-04	\$1738 old	
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	30,000	\$50	\$50	920,000	\$28,015	31-12-03	Final Dividend \$3½ for 1903	11-3-04	\$116 sellers	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	3,000	\$100	\$100	6,000.00	71,700.10	31-12-03	18 per cent for 1903	31-3-04	\$190 cash	
SUGAR COMPANIES.										
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	7,000	\$20	\$20	210,000	71,400.70	30-6-04	Tia. 2.50 per share for year	18-12-03	\$20 sales	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. \$147,717.30	31-12-03	Final \$7 = \$13 for 1901	25-3-02	\$240 buyers		
MINES.										
Raub Australian G. M. Co. Ld.	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873.10/10	Dr. 7, 308.19	31-8-03	1½ per share	28-1-04	\$24 buyers	
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld.	150,000	£1	£1	£20,000	26,671	31-8-03	1½ or 38 cents per share to 28-1-03	31-10-03	\$17 bearer scrip	
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	\$20	\$20				First year		\$23 nominal	
LANDS.										
Sh'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.	58,000	\$20	\$20	780,000	37,634.96	31-12-03	Interim dividend Tia. 3 per share	18-7-04	\$113 sales	
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ld.	50,000	\$100	\$100	970,000	\$61,905.00	31-12-03	Interim div. 2½ for 1904	27-10-03	\$122 sales	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	50,000	\$50	\$50	none	33,957	31-12-03	\$2.60 per share for 1903	31-1-04	\$97½	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ld.	100,000	10	\$10	300,000	9,117.00	31-12-03	\$0.90 per share for 1903	9-2-04	\$113 buyers	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ld.	3,000	\$20	\$20	none	Dr. 75,366.29	31-12-03	Interim dividend 4½	none	\$15 buyers	
China Land and Finance Co., Ld.	6,000	\$50	\$50		First year			1-10-03	\$20 sellers	
INDUSTRIAL.										
Ewo Cotton & S. W. Co., Ld.	15,000	\$20	\$20	none	Dr. 11,655.03	31-10-03	Tia. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	\$230 sellers	
International O. M. Co. Ld.	5,158	\$75	\$75	none	18,034.76	30-9-03	Interim of Tia. 3 for 1898	24-4-03	\$235 buyers	
Leao-kung-mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	3,000	\$100	\$100	none	55,000.00	31-12-03	Interim of Tia. 4 for 1898	1-8-03	\$231 sales	
Soy Ono U. S. Co., Ld.	3,000	\$50	\$50	none	26,869.77	31-12-03	Interim of Tia. 20 for 1897	2-8-03	\$160 sales for old	
Hongkong Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ld.	120,000	\$10	\$10	none	11,121.55	31-7-03	Final of \$0.40=1 for 1903	30-10-03	\$144 sales (shares)	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	11,000	\$20	\$20	none	17,548.26	2-0-04	Interim dividend 7½	29-7-04	\$109½ cash	
Shanghai Ice Co. & S. B. Co., Ld.	6,000	\$20	\$20	none	4,645.87	31-12-03	6 per cent for 1903	2-4-04	\$235 sales	
Shanghai Flour Mill Co., Ld.	6,000	\$20	\$20	none	12,010.46	31-12-03	6 per cent for 1903	33-3-04	\$235 cash buyers	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ld.	4,000	\$100	\$100	10,000.00	19,147.71	31-12-03	Tia. 6 for 1903	20-7-04	\$115 cash	
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	35,000	\$10	\$10	850,000	432,110.74	31-12-03	Interim of Tia. 6 for 1904	7-4-04	\$203 buyers	
Matchless & Co., Ld.	35,000	\$10	\$10	384,669.63	137,187.13	31-12-03	Interim of Tia. 10.00 for 1903/4	31-1-04	\$235 sales	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,200	\$20	\$20	140,000	7,369.53	31-12-03	Interim in dividend 1½ for 1904	31-8-04	\$235 sales	
Sh'hai & H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,300	\$50	\$50	none	First year			28-3-04	\$207½ cash	
STORES AND HOTELS.										
Hall & Hotel, Ld.	30,601	\$30	\$30	185,008.18	15,104.18	28-3-04	Final div. \$1.50=£5.50 for year to 1903	2-5-04	\$31 cash	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	1,300	\$80	\$80	2,688.99	31-12-03	7½ for 1903	29-5-04	\$40 sales		
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	50,000	\$10	\$10	927,000	2,823.12	31-12-04	Final dividend 5½=10½	12-3-04	\$230 nominal	
Central Stores, Ld. Ordinary	6,000	\$15	\$15	90,000	1,253.35	31-12-06	\$2.70 for 1903		\$100 cash	
" " " Founders	138	\$12	\$12						\$3 cash	
S. Morris & Co., Ld.	24,000	\$15	\$15	87½	682.50	30-6-04	Final of 5½=10½ for year	29-5-04	\$55	
Weeks & Co., Ld.	5,000	\$50	\$50	80,000.00	682.50	30-6-04	Final of 5½=10½ for year	31-5-04	\$19 cash	
E. L. London, Ld.	7,000	\$20	\$20	none	3,005.98	31-12-03	Tia. 5 for 1902	2-5-03	\$250 sellers	
Astor House Hotel Co., Ld.	23,400	\$25	\$25	9,889.91	20-6-04	10 per cent for year	30-4-04	\$27 cash		
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld.	13,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	3,125.00	31-12-03	8½ for 2nd half year 1903	14-2-03	\$118 buyers	
Hotel des Colonies, Ld.	5,000	\$25	\$25	16,988.41	31-12-03	Interim in dividend 1½ for 1904	37-5-04	\$121 cash		
Tientsin Hotel Co., Ld.	3,500	\$100	\$100	\$1,891.08	509.56	31-12-01	7 per cent or 1901	30-2-02	\$26 nominal	
MISCELLANEOUS.										
China Provident L. & S. Co., Ld.	100,000	\$20	\$20	825,000	1,171.00	31-12-03	5 per cent for 1903	18-1-04	\$23 nominal	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	1,400	\$20	\$20	280,000	110,247.41	31-12-03	10½ for year to 31-12-03	8-4-04	\$171 sales	
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	1,400	\$20	\$20	280,000	337.75	30-6-04	Tia. 4.50 for 1903	2-4-04	\$254 sales	
Sh'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	5,000	\$20	\$20	745,000	4,664.43	31-12-04	Tia. 4 for 1903	26-4-04	\$238 sales	
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ld.	2,510	\$100	\$100	21,000	72,506.91	31-12-03	1 per cent for 1903	1-4-04	\$210 sales	
Sh'hai Electric and Lubricant Co., Ld.	4,000	\$25	\$25	none	First year		1 per cent dividend	11-03	\$26 sales	

LOANS.	Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Jan & Dec.	\$21.60
Do. 1893.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1894.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$20.00
Do. 1895.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1896.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1897.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1898.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1899.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1900.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1901.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1902.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Do. 1903.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$21.00
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1898 E.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Mar. & Sept.	\$250.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	May & Nov.	\$25.00
Do. 1892.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Do. 1894.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Sept.	\$25.00
Do. 1896.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Do. 1900.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	April & Oct.	\$25.00
Do. 1901.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Do. 1901.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	May & Nov.	\$25.00
Do. 1902.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Mar. & Sept.	\$25.00
Do. 1895.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Do. 1896.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Do. 1900.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Do. 1902.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Mar. & Sept.	\$25.00
Do. 1903.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$25.00
Do. 1904.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	Do.	\$25.00
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1902.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	April & Oct.	\$25.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	May & Nov.	\$25.00
Do. 1899.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Do. 1902.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co. Debentures, 1902.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00
Atter House Hotel Co. Debentures, 1902.....	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	5½	June & Dec.	\$25.00